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OFFICIAL GUIDE *of the* NATIONAL ASSOCIATION *of* PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES

EDITED BY
T. H. MURNANE

1912

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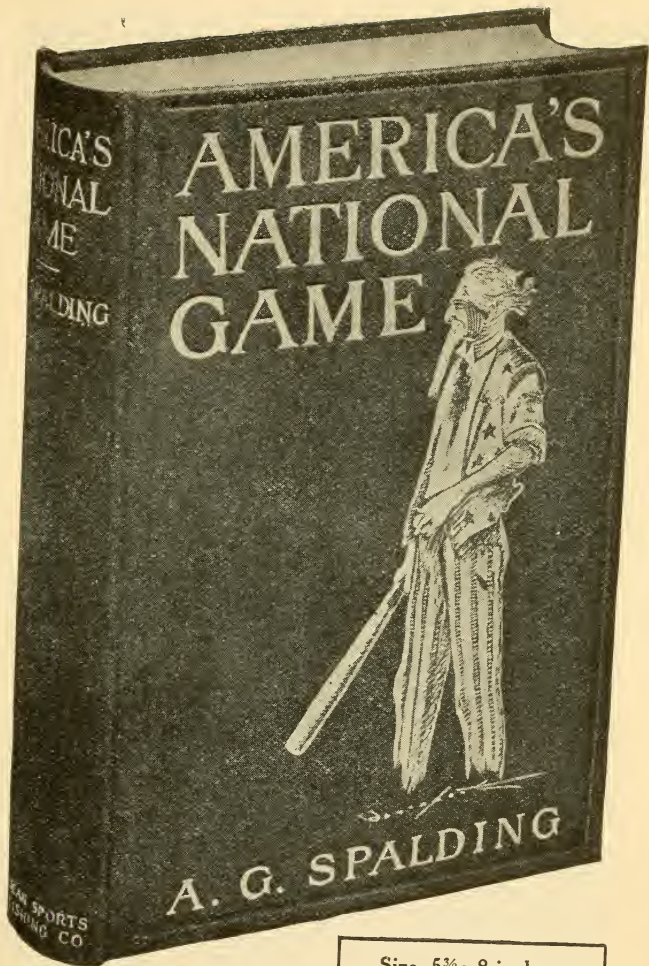
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National Association Professional Base Ball Leagues.	

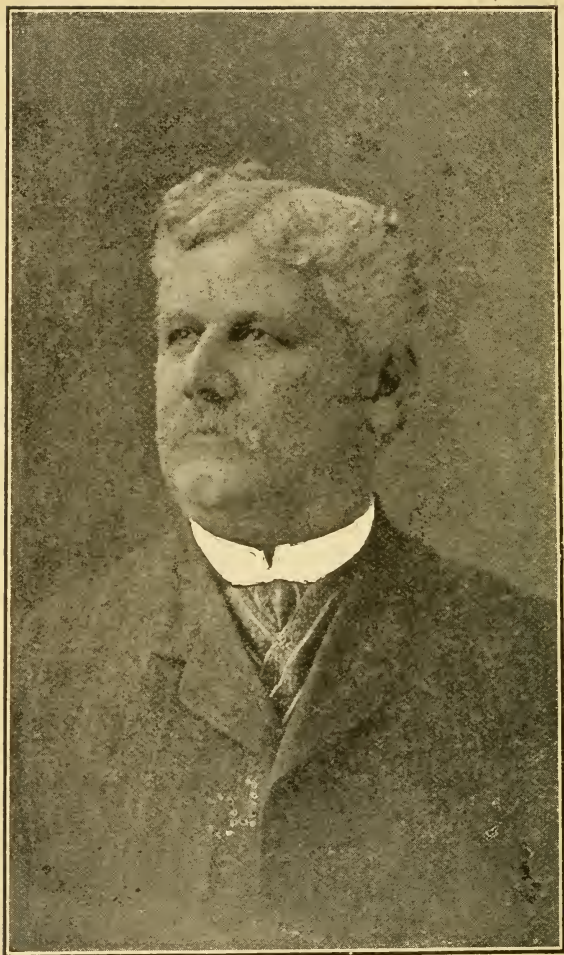
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Official Guide
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1912

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American Sports Publishing Company
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T. H. MURNANE,
Editor of the Official Guide, President of the New England League,
and Member of National Board.

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Introduction

We take unusual pleasure in presenting the Eleventh Annual GUIDE of the National Association.

During the lifetime of this annual book, the Minor Leagues have grown from seven struggling combinations to a solid body of forty-seven well regulated leagues, working under organized Base Ball laws.

As the party of the second part to the National Agreement the Major Leagues have found a loyal ally in the Minor Leagues controlled by the National Board, and ever working for the all-round interests of the game.

The annual meetings of the Minors have grown in importance since the organization decided to hold its annual affairs in cities connected with the great body of Minors.

At the last annual meeting in San Antonio, Texas, the delegates present from every quarter of the country discussed most intelligently the Base Ball business, and mapped out the changes they would like to see in the National Agreement with the Major Leagues. That their work was done in good temper and found a ready listener is evident when we find the National Commission agreeing to every request, thereby materially assisting the Minors to build up their leagues, and now with the combination working under a generous agreement the game should flourish as never before.

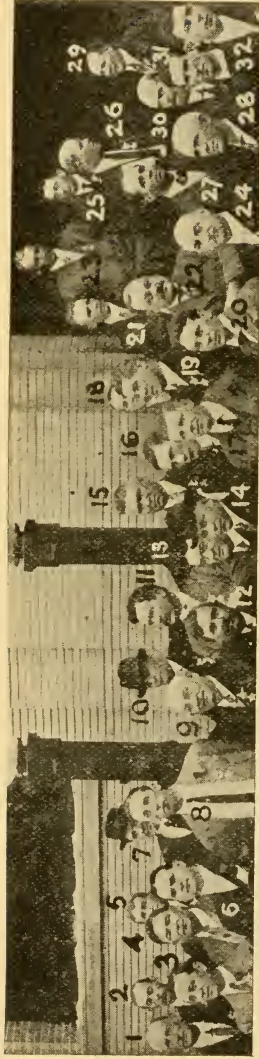
This GUIDE is published for the benefit of the National Association, and should receive encouragement from everyone connected with the great minor organization.

In this book will be found valuable information not contained in other Base Ball Guides. Incidents and gossip pertaining to the minors will also be a feature, with the hope that we can build up a small army of friends to help along a little friend, who is willing to work for our success.

With a field of our own and a million friends there is no good reason why the GUIDE of the National Association should take a back seat to anyone.

Give the GUIDE the proper encouragement, boys, and believe me that we can make it a great influence for good.

T. H. MURNANE.



1, F. M. Ish; 4, J. D. Roberts; 5, R. H. Baugh; 6, E. W. Dickerson; 7, J. Tighe; 8, W. Neal; 9, F. P. Coleman; 12, W. M. Kavanaugh; 13, H. Fogel; 14, W. R. Hirsig; 15, J. Holland; 17, C. F. Carpenter; 18, B. Annis; 19, W. A. Rourke; 20, E. A. Clungeon; 24, A. S. Burkhardt; 25, W. H. Lucas; 26, F. Isbell; 27, T. Iglehart; 28, W. R. Davidson; 30, B. S. Dickinson; 32, R. C. Lehman.



33, D. E. Dugdale; 34, C. R. Williams; 35, Mrs. D. E. Dugdale; 36, Mrs. C. R. Williams; 37, F. R. Carson; 38, Mrs. J. J. Stein; 39, F. H. Dever; 40, J. J. Stein; 41, Cal Ewing; 42, W. H. Watkins; 43, B. Hoskins; 45, N. R. O'Neill; 46, C. C. Carr; 48, H. Wolverton; 49, J. A. Quinn; 50, H. A. Seivers; 51, E. M. Schoenborn; 52, W. Berry; 53, A. T. Baum.

ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

Held at San Antonio, Texas, November 15-18, 1911.

Brack, Photo.

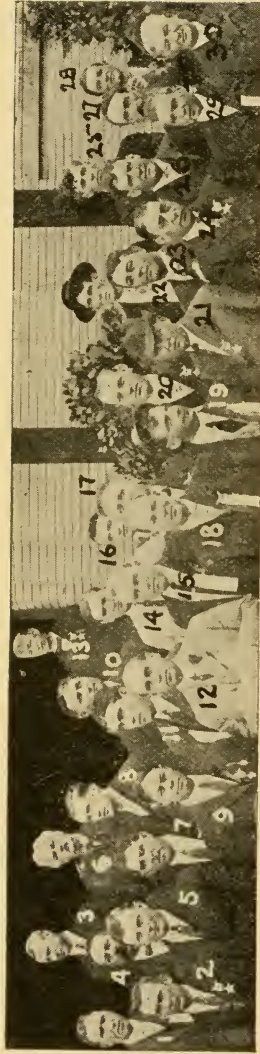
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THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.	



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ANNUAL CONVENTION NATIONAL ASSOCIATION PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

Held at San Antonio, Texas, November 15-18, 1911.

Brack, Photo

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Association

The tenth annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues was held at San Antonio, Tex., commencing November 14, and lasting four days.

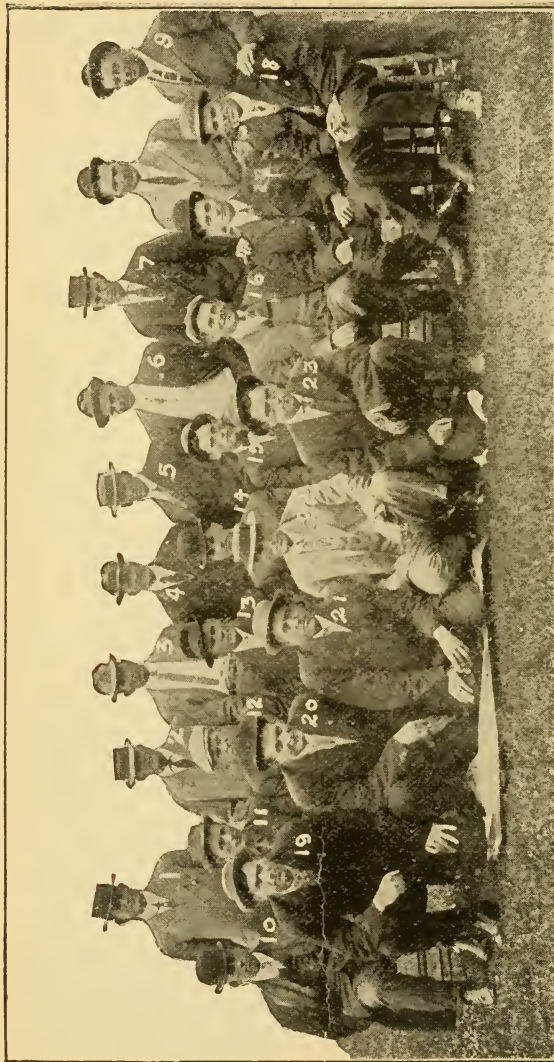
This annual gathering of Minor League officers, delegates and Base Ball enthusiasts, who went from every section of the country, and this included a dozen woman friends and relatives, of the Base Ball men, made it the most interesting as well as the most effective meeting ever held by any Base Ball organization. The whole affair was a pronounced success, for which M. H. Sexton, of Rock Island, president of the Association, is entitled to the largest share of credit.

The special train service from St. Louis was first class. The brief stop at Little Rock, as the guests of Judge William M. Kavanaugh and his fellow citizens, was thoroughly enjoyed. A four hours' stop at Austin, and the royal entertaining of Texas brightest citizen, Governor Colquitt, ably assisted by Wilbur Allen, president of the Texas League, will never pass from our memory.

At Austin the Base Ball party were met by a large delegation from San Antonio, headed by a military band, which joined the delegates and returned on the special train to a hearty welcome at San Antonio, where the party arrived about eight o'clock in the evening. The streets crowded with people, anxious to see the celebrated Base Ball men as they were paraded in automobiles to the St. Anthony Hotel, where delightful quarters had been arranged for under the supervision of President Allen.

The convention held sessions on three afternoons. The National Board was in session on the way down from St. Louis, and worked every evening for six days. Entertainments were provided for the party, both day and night, the visit coming to a close on Saturday afternoon, when there was a ball game played, the proceeds going to the combined charities of the Alamo City.

The Texas League furnished a Mexican banquet with exquisite taste, including a dreamy annex for the women folks of the party. The "globe trotter," Ted Sullivan, delivered an eloquent address, while President Wilbur Allen presided with marked ability, and later delivered an address of welcome that was a



1. Gill; 2. Williams; 3. Leever; 4. M. Cantillon; 5. Clymer; 6. Rossman; 7. Cavet; 8. Gilligan; 9. Olmstead; 10. Ferris; 11. Patterson; 12. Killifer; 13. J. Cantillon; 14. Smith; 15. Leverette; 16. Cravath; 17. Loudell; 18. Owens; 19. Dawson; 20. Waddell; 21. Young; 22. Altizer; 23. Whelan.

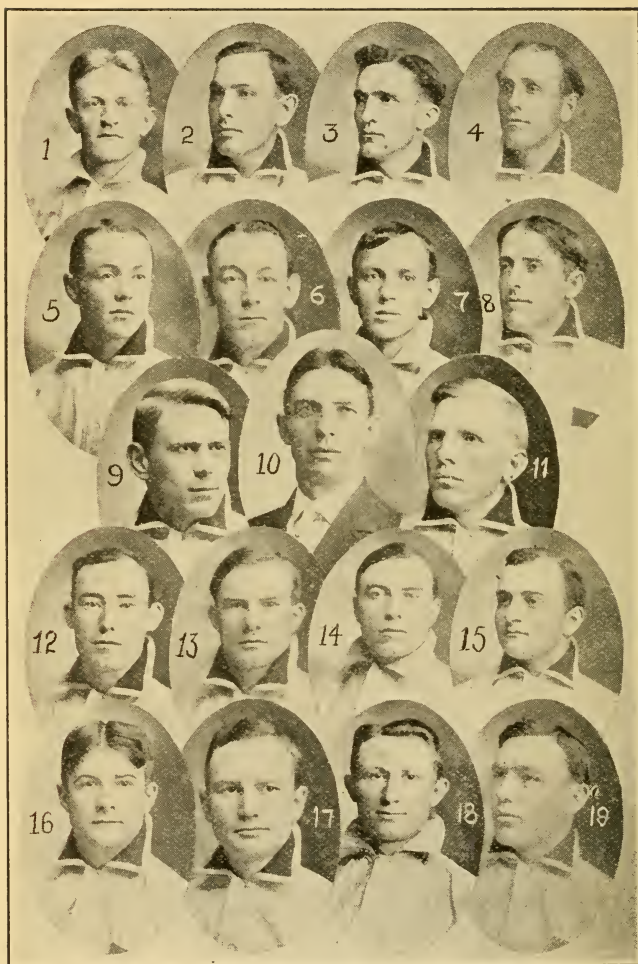
Luxton, Photo.

MINNEAPOLIS TEAM-CHAMPIONS AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

classic A private banquet by Mr. and Mrs. Dugdale, of Seattle, on the twenty-second anniversary of their wedding, was a delightful success.

Judge Kavanaugh and several members of the Southern League as well as delegates from the Virginia League, the North Carolina League and the South Atlantic League, joined the party at Little Rock. Many of the Pacific Coast delegates went straight to San Antonio. The following made up the party leaving St. Louis on Sunday night on the special train:

President Michael H. Sexton of the National Association, Rock Island, Ill.; Tip O'Neill, president of the Western League; J. Cal Ewing, board of arbitration; T. M. Chivington, Chicago, president of American Association; R. F. Kinsella, president of Springfield (Ill.) club; C. F. Carpenter, Altoona, Pa., president of Tri-State League; Charles W. Murphy, president of Chicago Nationals; E. M. Shoenborn, president of Columbus (Ohio) club; W. H. Watkins, president of Indianapolis club; William Grayson, St. Louis, president of Louisville club; James H. O'Rourke, owner of Bridgeport (Conn.) club and member of board of arbitration; M. E. Justice, Keokuk, Iowa, owner of Keokuk club and member of board of arbitration; W. F. Clymer, New York, president of Wilkes-Barre club; Roger Bresnahan, manager of St. Louis Cardinals; Jack Tighe, St. Louis, manager of Louisville club; Jim Burke, St. Louis, manager Indianapolis club; W. J. Locke, secretary of Pittsburg club; Bill Schwartz, of Cleveland, manager of Nashville club; Louis Heilbroner, editor of Blue Book, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Bob Quinn, business manager of Columbus club; F. B. Powelson, secretary of Galesburg (Ill.) club; A. S. Burkhart, president of Saginaw (Mich.) club; T. J. Connery, St. Louis, manager of Hartford (Conn.) club; Horace Fogel of Philadelphia Nationals; Bob Reed, president of Ohio State League; C. C. Carr, Kansas City; W. F. Hayes, Utica, N. Y., New York State League; W. G. Hirsig, Nashville, president of Nashville club; D. E. Dugdale, Seattle, Wash.; W. J. Hollenbeck, Little Rock, Ark.; Harry Neily, St. Louis *Times*; A. T. Baum, San Francisco, president of Pacific Coast League; P. H. Floyd, Springfield, Mass.; John Holland, St. Joseph, Mo.; Charles Stis, St. Louis, Mo., Peoria club; J. A. Zeller, Springfield, Mass.; D. R. Love, Davenport, Iowa; J. H. Farrell, Auburn, N. Y., secretary of National Association; H. E. Casteel, president Rock Island (Ill.) club; Larry Sutton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. P. Hayden, Burlington, Iowa; W. A. Reed, Waterloo, Iowa; Chester Woodward, Topeka, Kan.; Harry Grabner, Chicago, Ill.; H. A. Sievens, Grand Island, Neb.; D. W. Collins, president of Flint (Mich.) club; E. J. Coleman,



1. Manser; 2. Osborn; 3. Moran; 4. McConnell; 5. Foster; 6. Wilhelm; 7. Dessau; 8. Holmes; 9. Moeller; 10. J. Ganzel, Mgr.; 11. Alperman; 12. Ward; 13. McMillan; 14. Mitchell; 15. Simmons; 16. Graham; 17. Spencer; 18. Batch; 19. Hughes.

Weasner, Photo.

ROCHESTER TEAM—CHAMPIONS EASTERN LEAGUE.

Scranton, Pa.; J. S. Brown, Monmouth, Ill.; John P. Brady, Kewanee, Ill.; R. P. Brown, Vancouver, B. C., president Vancouver club; B. Annis, South Bend, Ind., president Grand Rapids club; F. R. Carson, president of the Central League, South Bend, Ind.; Louis L. Wehner, Dayton, Ohio; E. A. Clungéon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Powers, Youngstown, Ohio; W. H. Lucas, Salt Lake City, Utah, president of Union Association; William Neal, Louisville, Ky., president of Blue Grass League.

The Texas League delegation that joined the party in Austin, including those who went in the committee from San Antonio, was composed of President Wilbur P. Allen, Morris Block of San Antonio; J. W. Gardner and Nathan Fechenbach of Dallas; Walter Morris of Fort Worth; J. Doak Roberts of Houston, W. R. Davidson of Waco, Abner Davis of Oklahoma City, and D. T. Iglehart of Austin.

The special train was three hours late in reaching Little Rock on Monday morning, which interfered with the programme mapped out for the delegates' entertainment. Judge Kavanaugh and his body guard were at the depot when the train pulled in, and his beaming countenance made everyone feel they were in the country of friends.

The party were escorted to the Marion Hotel, and without any ceremony sat down to a fine "feed" as the guests of the good citizens of Little Rock. A profusion of pink roses adorned the festive board, and the women folks, wreathed in smiles and decked out with Southern posies, left for a bird's eye of the city.

The new capitol and other interesting places were visited, and the party left on time for Austin, Tex., where they arrived before noon the next day.

The Third Field Artillery Band from Fort Sam Houston, taken over on the special car by the San Antonio committee, was playing at top speed when the train drew up at the depot in Austin. The Mexican hats furnished by Morris Block were in evidence everywhere.

Preceded by the band, some on foot and some, including the ladies, in automobiles, the entire crowd marched to the State Capitol, where Governor Colquitt held an informal reception. The photo of the party was taken on the front steps of the Capitol building.

By special street cars and automobiles the crowd adjourned to the Austin Country Club, where it remained until time to resume the journey to San Antonio.

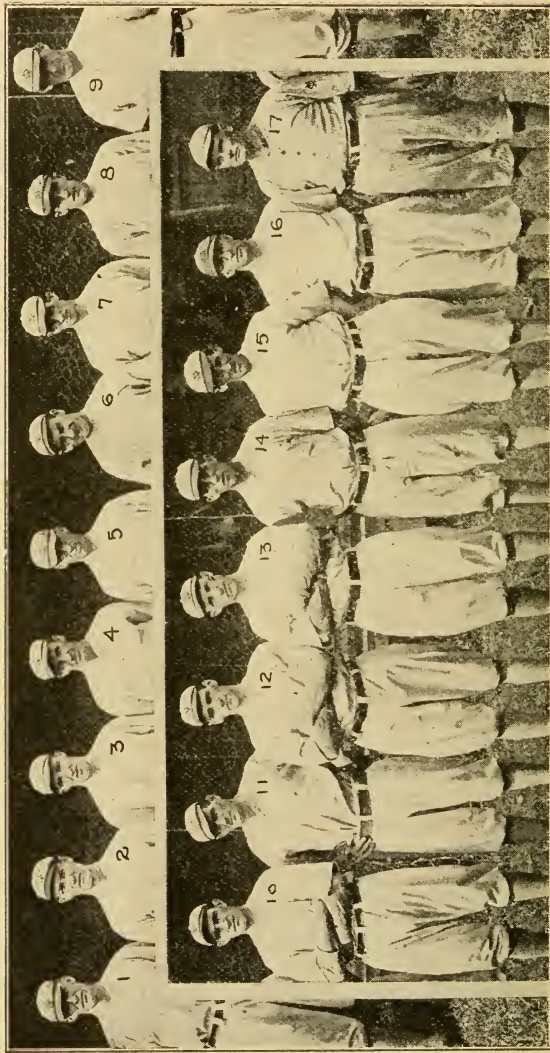
Following a barbecue spread, with President Allen of the Texas League as host, and an informal dance with the artillery band furnishing music, Governor Colquitt made a short and witty speech of welcome to the visitors, in which he promised



1, Lamline; 2, Peckinpaugh; 3, Harkness; 4, Walter McCredie, Mgr.; 5, Ryan; 6, Bradley; 7, Chadbourne; 8, Lindsay; 9, Seaton; 10, Kuhn; 11, Sheehan; 12, Rapps; 13, Steen; 14, Krueger; 15, Koestner; 16, Schneider; 17, Henderson; 18, Davies, Photo. Rodgers; 19, Lalonge; 20, Barry.

PORTLAND TEAM—CHAMPIONS PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

to do his best to get the bunch out of trouble should they wish to "start anything." This talk was received with great applause, and President Sexton responded in behalf of the Association and members of the visiting party. He said that he had attended every meeting of the Association since its organization and had never anywhere met with a reception as hearty as that accorded in Texas. He said he hoped to be able to accept Governor Colquitt's invitation and make Austin the meeting place sometime. This talk also was generously applauded.



1, Knaupp; 2, Storch; 3, Nagle; 4, Barr; 5, Johnston; 6, Angermier; 7, Deane; 8, Kirke; 9, Hess; 10, Klawitter; 11, Hill; 12, Callahan; 13, Manush; 14, Martina; 15, McDuff; 16, Robinson; 17, Breitenstein.

NEW ORLEANS TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

The Convention Opens

At the opening of the convention President Sexton offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, The reception accorded the visiting members of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues by the citizens of this city has thus far been most hearty and liberal and fully establishes the claims that were made by the committee from this city to extend an invitation to hold our meeting here, and who then assured us that we would receive a hospitable and hearty welcome, therefore, as a token of our appreciation, be it

"Resolved, That we thank the people of San Antonio for their invitation to this city and hereby express our hearty appreciation for the courtesies and hospitalities that have been shown us; and

"Whereas, As one of the features for our entertainment, a Base Ball game has been arranged for Saturday, November 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., said game to be played by star players, the East vs. the West, and the proceeds of which are for charity and to be donated to the Protestant Orphans' Home, the Catholic Orphanages and the Associated Charities; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Saturday afternoon be set aside for this game and that we attend the game in a body; and,

"Whereas, There are a number of orphans to whom pleasure would be given if they could see the charity Base Ball game; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the sum of \$500 be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the treasury of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues for the purpose of purchasing tickets for the orphans in the orphanages in this city, and that the secretary of the Association be and is hereby instructed to draw a warrant on the treasurer."



1, J. C. McGill, Pres.; 2, Harris; 3, Kinsella; 4, Coffey; 5, Lindsay; 6, Schreiber; 7, Beall; 8, Lee Haynes, Sec.; 9, Quillen; 10, Gilmore; 11, Hendricks, Mgr.; 12, Hagerman; 13, O'Brien; 14, Cassidy; 15, Spahr; 16, Kenworthy; 17, Olmstead; 18, "Johnnie" Hendricks, Mascot; 19, Lloyd; 20, Frambes.

DENVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS WESTERN LEAGUE.

A Royal Welcome

The speech of welcome by Judge A. W. Houston at the opening of the convention was as follows:

"I was notified just a few minutes ago, and just a few minutes ago only," said Judge Houston, "that I was expected to represent the Mayor of San Antonio in welcoming the delegates and the ladies to this tenth annual convention of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues. I am glad to see the ladies here. I have never played in any game, and I hope I'll never live long enough to play in any game where the ladies are not welcome. San Antonio is noted for its hospitality and for its love of sport. I mean love of that sport which has become the National Game—the cleanest and manliest game played for the enjoyment of the American people. I used to play town ball and it brought out all the vigor and all the stamina of boyish bodies and was a wholesome exercise. That was before the days of Base Ball. The latter came to take the place of all other games of the sort, and for nearly fifty years has seemed to fill all the requirements of a clean and manly sport.

"It is a notorious fact that some of the men engaged in playing professional Base Ball draw more money as a salary for a short season every year than a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States gets for a whole year's work.

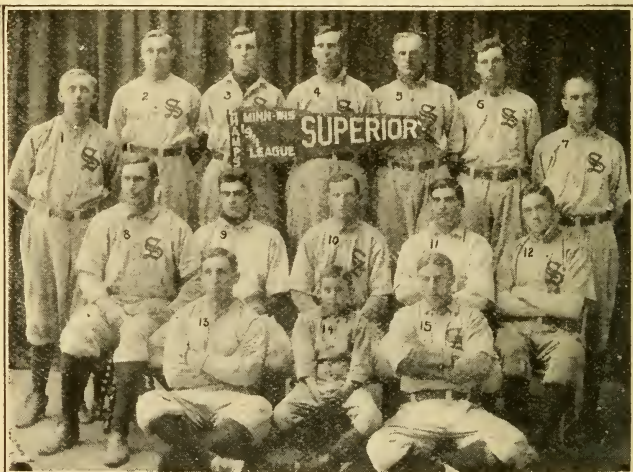
"San Antonio is sincere in her greeting and in her professions of friendship. Unless you look for trouble you will find here more friendship and a more cordial welcome than you would find in any city of the land. In the name of the Mayor of San Antonio I say the city is open to you. We give you a cordial handshake as well as pure, clean air. This is a typical winter day in San Antonio. We have some cooler days, but the coolness does not last long before the sunshine drives away the cold, leaving it as you find it now. There is no place under the sun better for winter training quarters for a big Base Ball team than San Antonio. Come and try it. We offer you not only our climate, but our hospitality.

"In the name of our people I want to thank you for the Base Ball game to be played Saturday for the benefit of charity. The latch string of San Antonio hangs outside the door. We bid



1, Harry McDonald, Bus. Mgr.; 2, Arndt; 3, Mathews; 4, McBride; 5, McCluskey; 6, Craig; 7, Smoot; 8, McSurdy; 9, Corey; 10, Cranston; 11, Catiz; 12, William J. Clymer, Pres. and Mgr.; 13, Hunter; 14, Graham; 15, Hartman; 16, Breiger; 17, Raftery.

WILKES-BARRE TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.



1, Dahlgren; 2, Ford; 3, Bancroft; 4, Grogan; 5, Lippold; 6, Hoffman; 7, Dolan; 8, Dunbar; 9, Rhoades; 10, Taylor, Mgr.; 11, Lizette; 12, Jensen; 13, Bennett; 14, Dunbar, Mascot; 15, Landry.

SUPERIOR TEAM—CHAMPIONS MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

you welcome to the best we have. If you don't see what you want ask some member of the reception committee. There are members on the committee who can tell you anything you want to know about San Antonio. Again I bid you welcome."

President Sexton, turning to Judge Houston, said: "I am sure the conduct of the delegates to this convention will be such as to make you welcome us with just as much cordiality should we meet in this city again. And (addressing the members with a smile on his face), I want to hear of all you fellows being in bed at midnight. We are more than pleased with our reception, and I can say we have received more hospitality in San Antonio so far than we ever got at any other city we visited. I hope to see the policy of meeting in cities where we have friends and where our conventions will be appreciated and maintained."



1, Gorman; 2, Riley; 3, Fohl, Mgr.; 4, Murphy, Bus. Mgr.; 5, John; 6, Brown; 7, Manger; 8, Slusser; 9, Irving; 10, Doyle; 11, O'Connell; 12, McCallister; 13, Miller; 14, Midkiff; 15, Sellers; 16, Hart.

AKRON TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO-PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.



1, Streeter; 2, Smith; 3, Cote; 4, Jacobson; 5, Kiefel; 6, Gillen; 7, Doty; 8, Mannix; 9, Negelson; 10, Anderson; 11, Pokoney; 12, J. W. Ryder, Pres.; 13, Charles Wagner, Mgr.; 14, Charles Blaney, Sec.; 15, Hughey.

KALAMAZOO TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH MICHIGAN LEAGUE.

Daily Proceedings of the Convention

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

The National Association formally opened its tenth annual convention at 12:30, Wednesday afternoon. Over 100 accredited delegates were recognized, this list representing thirty of the Association's forty-seven league members. A number of the smaller leagues were represented by proxy. The biggest representation of Major Leagues that ever attended a convention of the National Association was on hand.

In calling the meeting to order President Sexton stated that there were many matters to be disposed of, and that the strictest attention would be paid to business in all of the sessions.

After roll had been called, Secretary Farrell read his annual report, after which an Auditing Committee, and a committee to revise the National Association convention were appointed. On the Auditing Committee, to check the books of the secretary and treasurer, C. F. Carpenter, H. A. Sievers and M. Casteel were selected.

The motion for a committee to revise the constitution gave a chance for the Class A controversy over re-classification to bob up. The matter developed out of the motion of President Kavanaugh of the Southern Association for such a committee. J. Cal Ewing of the Pacific Coast League wanted action taken at the same time regarding the National Agreement between Majors and Minors. President Sexton ruled that the committee would only look after the business of the Minors, but intimated there might be something doing in the classification business later.

The committee appointed included J. Cal. Ewing, C. F. Moll of the Wisconsin-Illinois League, E. W. Dickerson of the Michigan State League, T. H. Murnane of the New England League, T. M. Chivington of the American Association, and M. H. Sexton of the National Association.

Thirty leagues answered the roll call, most of them being represented by from two to six persons. The strength of the Class A delegations was regarded as significant of the fight to come over classification.

The appointment of the two committees practically closed the first day's business and adjournment was taken until Thursday morning.



1, Stewart; 2, Sloweum; 3, Swindell; 4, Clancy, Mgr.; 5, G. H. Hastings, Pres.; 6, Hardfrandt; 7, Clemens; 8, Brown; 9, Boyle; 10, J. Clancy; 11, O'Halloran; 12, Gates; 13, Dailey; 14, Schumaker. Farrell, Photo.

WINSTON-SALEM TEAM—CHAMPIONS CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.



1, Sutton; 2, Grubs; 3, J. Fowler; 4, Williams; 5, Smith; 6, Short; 7, Horrill; 8, Sage, Pres.; 9, Haight; 10, S. Fowler; 11, Ablot.

CONCORDIA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

The chief feature of the session of Thursday, the second of the Association's convention, was the discussion of a plan to take the matter fixing salary limits out of the hands of individual leagues through general legislation that should fix salary limits on a basis of classification or population. President Allen proposed the plan for a central board to fix a salary limit for every league of a certain classification and fix penalties for the violation of such limit, taking the power of fixing salaries away from individual leagues. The existence of some leagues depends upon the adoption of such a rule, it was contended.

It was further argued that unless the salary limit of each league in a class is the same the classification is in fact made void. Mr. Allen's plan was along the lines of that also suggested by President Carson of the Central League and others. Secretary Farrell had drafted a new form of contract, also, which would require affidavits as to salary paid a player.

Practically the entire session was devoted to the salary limit problem, and in the end it was sent to the committee on revision of the constitution. It was the consensus of opinion that fixing of salary limits either by classification or population under the direction of the National Association was imperative.

The suggestion of Secretary Quinn of the Columbus (Ohio) club that the salaries of players who go to a higher league should be on a fixed scale was generally approved. It was argued that this will materially aid the movement for retrenchment, as it was pointed out that the taking care of "phenoms," who are turned back and who expect a Major League salary just because they ate breakfast higher up, aids as much as any other thing in keeping up the salaries in the Minor Leagues, and furthers the financial loss that has overtaken many clubs in the past.

President Sexton of the National Association, President Ebbs of the Brooklyn National League club, and President Murphy of the Chicago Nationals were the especial champions of the Allen plan, the major league magnates speaking at President Sexton's request.

The general opinion of the session clearly was that the National Association not only must fix the salary limits among the Minor Leagues, either by classification or by population, based on the national census figures, but also must combine with the National Commission in the formation of a rule that will cover the cases of the players who go higher. The result of the arguments and the ensuing motion was tantamount to instructions to the committee on the Minor League agreement rules to act favorably in its drafting of salary limit regulations.



1, Simmons; 2, Bruckmiller; 3, Anthony; 4, Vance; 5, Hanifin; 6, Hamilton; 7, Spence; 8, Howedel; 9, Henry Busch, Mgr.; 10, Keliher; 11, Guiheen; 12, Booe; 13, Laughlin; 14, Selvage; 15, Henry Busch, Jr.

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PETERSBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS VIRGINIA LEAGUE.



1, Curtis; 2, Reisinger; 3, Bubser, Pres.; 4, Marshall; 5, Kench; 6, Martin; 7, Eberly; 8, Betts; 9, Cabill; 10, Slapnicka; 11, Smith; 12, Richards, Mgr.

Lenny. Photo.

ROCKFORD TEAM—CHAMPIONS WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

After a long session in committee an amendment was reported for establishing a Class AA as desired by the Pacific Coast and Eastern Leagues and American Association, giving the new class added drafting privileges. Action on the amendment was postponed until Friday.

On motion the subject of betting on ball games and legislation to curb the evil was made a special order for discussion Friday. President Baum of the Pacific Coast League announced that he would offer a resolution, asking that Congress enact a law prohibiting the transmission by wire of bets on Base Ball games.

THIRD DAY'S SESSION.

Friday, the third day of the convention, saw a parliamentary fight, to stave off unexpected opposition to the raising of the three big Minor Leagues to a separate classification. A committee report had favored advance of the Eastern League, American Association and Pacific Coast League to Class AA, leaving the Southern and Western as members of lower degree in Class A.

The three big Minors had made a campaign to accept what they had rejected two years ago; had submitted to National Association authority, and came asking what they argued was only their due. It looked as if the three organizations in question would attain their ends, but Norris O'Neill of the Western League took up what looked like a losing fight and prevented the passing of the committee's amendment to the constitution by two votes, it requiring a three-fourths vote to adopt the proposition. The amendment reported favorably by the committee placed the three leagues in a classification by themselves, giving them the right to draft from all leagues below them. The greatest opposition came from the Western and Southern Leagues, from which now only the majors can draft. They were able to muster enough votes to prevent the necessary three-fourths vote.

The roll call showed twenty-six leagues voting and the count was 9 to 17 against granting higher classification. The day was saved for the AA aspirants by skillful parliamentary manoeuvring on the part of Cal. Ewing of San Francisco, the Pacific Coast League representative. Mr. Ewing, before the chair could announce the vote, asked the privilege of changing his vote from aye to no, and moved a reconsideration of the vote and making the classification matter a special order for 10:30 o'clock on Saturday morning. This was carried, and the three leagues at once began a campaign to change the sentiment of those who opposed them.

The provisions under which the Class AA ranking is to be granted may be outlined briefly as follows:



1, Smith; 2, Ker; 3, Veach; 4, Biltz; 5, McGrew; 6, Harrison; 7, Fountain; 8, Pendergast; 9, Tammen; 10, Charles Stis, Mgr.; 11, Jacobs; 12, Meyers; 13, McDonald.

PEORIA TEAM—CHAMPIONS I.-I.-I. LEAGUE.



1, Yount; 2, Maybohn; 3, Warwick; 4, Wright; 5, Duggan; 6, Boultes; 7, Huston; 8, Barrows, Capt.; 9, Magee; 10, Lavigne; 11, Cooney; 12, J. J. Gray, Mgr.; 13, Moulton; 14, Wolfgang; 15, Fluharty; 16, Berard, Mascot.

LOWELL TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

The new Class AA shall draft one player from Class A, provided a Major League has not taken one already, for \$1,000. Draft prices down the Minors for Class AA are the same as the Majors now pay. Class AA will draft after the Majors, and A and others will follow in their order. Class AA is defined as a league of 1,750,000 population, excepting the Pacific Coast, which gets in anyway. Another provision of the amendments is that the Minors shall limit their paying lists as follows: Class AA, 30 reserved, 20 during the season; Class A, 26 and 18; Class B, 24 and 16; Class C, 22 and 14; Class D, 20 and 13.

The Association decided to cut down the draft season for its members to ten days for each class, with two days between terms.

Probationary salaries for players advancing in class, and probationary terms of trial were decided upon.

The Friday session was devoted for some time to the discussion of betting on ball games, which was scored as the greatest detriment to the game. At the suggestion of President Baum of the Pacific Coast League, the attorney general of the United States as well as the legal authorities of the States will be petitioned to exercise their power to stop pool selling, lotteries and other gambling devices affecting Base Ball.

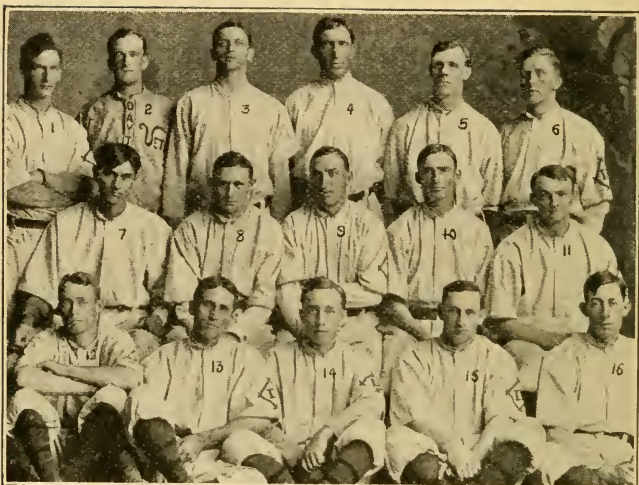
Territorial jurisdiction and players' contracts were discussed. It was pointed out that the rules with respect to Minor and Major League territory conflict, and the National Board of Arbitration was instructed to adjust the matter with the National Commission.

A spirited contest for the next meeting place of the National Association ended when Milwaukee was chosen. A half dozen cities extended invitations, but the Wisconsin city offered inducements that prevailed.

The suggestion of "Biddy" Bishop of Tacoma that every club should observe the annual "Umpire Day" was endorsed, as was the "Play Grounds Day," when receipts shall be donated to the fund of the National Play Grounds Association for providing places of recreation for children.

FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

Practically the only topic that excited general discussion in the fourth and final day's session Saturday was that of reconsideration of the proposition to create a Class AA for the three big Minors. The amendment was finally carried by a vote of 25 to 3, the Western, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas leagues voting against, indicating that the advocates of the advanced class had done some active work during the recess.



1, Spencer; 2, Olmstead; 3, Otey; 4, Cameron; 5, Sample; 6, Winchell; 7, Summers; 8, Dobard; 9, Knoll, Mgr.; 10, DeHaven; 11, Konnick; 12, Benson; 13, Compton; 14, Rohrer; 15, Kirkpatrick; 16, Fromholz.

DAYTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL LEAGUE.



1, Ball; 2, Gardella; 3, Flaherty; 4, Miller; 5, Waite; 6, Waters; 7, Page; 8, Temple; 9, W. E. Carey, Sec. and Treas.; 10, J. A. Zeller, Pres. and Mgr.; 11, Bannister; 12, Guest; 13, Swander; 14, Genest; 15, Greenwell; 16, Mason; 17, Barbour; 18, Case.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CHAMPIONS CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

President O'Neill of the Western League fought the advance until the last, pointing out that a pledge had been made the Western League in the early days of the Association's history, that no league should ever outrank it in classification. With the vote against him, however, Mr. O'Neill accepted the situation, saying he realized the circumstances which led to the action, and told his fellow magnates that he expected the Western League to advance in population to the point where it could likewise demand the new classification. He, did, however, give notice that he would call up the matter at the next National convention in an effort to have the action at San Antonio rescinded and the Class AA abolished.

President Sexton of the Association advocated the new classification for the general good, believing that benefit would come to all leagues from it,

In making its report the Committee on revision of Constitution said the matter of salary regulation was too large for it to handle, and recommended that if the Association approved the suggestion the matter go over until the next annual meeting for definite action.

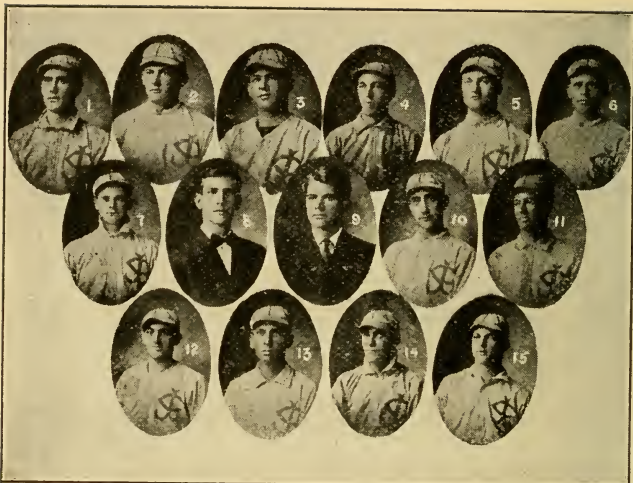
An amendment was adopted that a player suspended for a period longer than ten days by his club could carry the case to the National Board.

Section 1, article 14 of the constitution was changed so as to make it possible to reduce a player's salary, if he does not make good and goes to a league of lower classification.

Following a resolution against lotteries, poolmaking and other forms of gambling in connection with Base Ball, a committee, consisting of J. H. O'Rourke, W. M. Kavanaugh, and J. J. Stein, was appointed to petition the proper national, state, county, and city authorities to have the practice stopped.

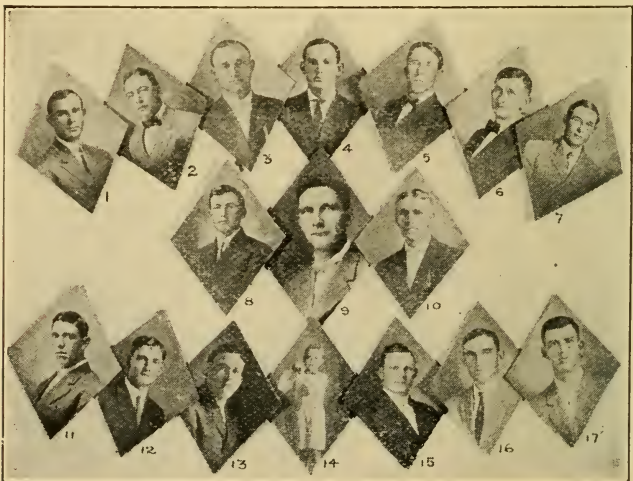
A number of findings of the National Board were announced, one being the approval of suspensions and fines inflicted on four players of the Houston, Tex., Club for insubordination. The action was equivalent to barring them from organized Base Ball.

The constitution was amended to increase the number of members of the National Board of Arbitration from eight to ten. Class AA leagues will have three representatives; Class A, one; Class B, two, and Class C and D, one each. The chairman of the National Association will remain chairman of the Board.



1, Alexander; 2, Brummerhof; 3, Pitts; 4, Taylor; 5, Landgraff; 6, Herrell; 7, Lee; 8, Garner, Mgr.; 9, Copenhaver, Pres.; 10, Shaw; 11, Scurry; 12, Dubbs; 13, Hayes; 14, Burton; 15, Kelly.
Cargille, Photo.

JOHNSON CITY TEAM—CHAMPIONS APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.



1, Smith; 2, Hininger; 3, Ashton; 4, Clancy; 5, Powell; 6, Herbert; 7, McLarry; 8, Brownlow; 9, Dale Gear, Mgr.; 10, Cook; 11, Gardner; 12, McCuller; 13, McDonald; 14, "Billie" Milton, Mascot; 15, Downey; 16, Taylor; 17, Schmidt.
Jensen, Photo.

AUSTIN TEAM—CHAMPIONS TEXAS LEAGUE.

Ball Game for Sweet Charity

The Base Ball contest marked the close of the several days' frolic, the proceeds from the sale of the tickets amounting to \$2,000, were given to the Associated Charities of San Antonio. A big crowd assembled, and the participants were probably the most unusual in the history of the sport. As the guests of the association all of the orphans—many under the watchful eyes of sisters of the Catholic church—ate peanuts to their hearts' content, and were given their first introduction to the great American game by the men who are responsible for the game being on the high plane it enjoys to-day.

Before the teams warmed up, President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn National League club addressed the orphans in behalf of the Major Leagues. In simple language he told them of the game of Base Ball and in its place in the lives of the American people. Then the moving picture man got busy, and after taking a view of the three thousand or more people gathered in the stands he had the players of both teams, the delegates and the orphans parade around the diamond while the little film registered an event that will be shown throughout the United States.

As each batter came up he was introduced to the spectators by C. H. Genslinger, and after Jim O'Rourke had his first turn at the bat he was presented with a beautiful floral offering by the orphans. The teams were divided along Eastern and Western lines, as nearly as possible, many of them figuring about equally in the Base Ball history of each section. The score:

EAST.						WEST.					
	AB.	H.	P.	A.	E.		AB.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Burke, ss.....	3	2	1	1	2	O'Neill, lf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Montgomery, lf..	2	2	1	0	0	Gear, ss.....	2	2	2	1	0
Clymer, 2b.....	3	1	1	1	0	Holland, 1b.....	3	1	5	0	2
Carr, 1b.....	3	2	8	1	2	Isbell, 3b-p.....	4	0	0	3	0
Swartz, cf.....	3	2	1	0	0	Hogan, c.....	2	1	4	0	1
Newnam, rf.....	3	2	2	1	0	Stis, 2b.....	3	1	2	1	0
Phelan, 3b.....	3	0	0	0	0	Dickerson, cf....	3	0	1	0	0
O'Rourke, c.....	3	0	1	0	0	Ewing, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Leidy, p.....	2	0	2	4	0	Baker, p-3b.....	3	1	1	2	0
Ebbets, 2b.....	0	0	1	0	0	Block, rf.....	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	25	11	18	8	4	Totals	23	7	15	7	3

SCORE BY INNINGS

East	4	0	2	0	0	*—6
West	0	0	0	0	1	1—2



1, Erwin; 2, Dean; 3, Blair; 4, Marks; 5, Ted. Burgwald; 6, Tony Burgwald; 7, McGlade; 8, Williams; 9, Charles A. Cline, Pres.; 10, C. T. Suttles, Mgr.; 11, Lindberg; 12, Keltering; 13, Humes; 14, Zimmerman.
CLINTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.



1, McKillen; 2, Gritz; 3, Williams; 4, Benn; 5, Connie Lewis, Mgr.; 6, Hogan; 7, Thiery; 8, Jayes; 9, Conroy; 10, Anderson; 11, Utter; 12, Wilkie; 13, Haidt; 14, "Reddy" Burns, Mascot.
MANISTEE TEAM—CHAMPIONS MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

Secretary Farrell's Annual Report

Office of the Secretary,

Auburn, N. Y., November 1, 1911.

To National Association Members:

Gentlemen:—Pursuant to requirements I submit herewith the Tenth Annual Report of this office, covering a resume of the business coming to this office.

The National Association should be and is, a democratic body

Eliminating all classifications, every League and Club member should harmonize for the universal good of the great body of Minor Leagues embraced in the National Association membership.

That the National Association members have been thoroughly loyal to the parent organization is amply demonstrated by its magnificent and wonderful growth.

The National Agreement—a contract between the Major Leagues and the National Association—has proven to be the very best system of government for Base Ball ever devised.

The National Board of Arbitration, in conjunction with the National Commission, has placed Base Ball on a high standard of sportsmanship. The Board has also inaugurated a business system for the transaction of its inter-league business.

Forty-seven organizations, embracing 332 cities and towns in America and Canada, qualified for membership in 1911.

2,479 telegrams were received and 2,116, transmitted by this office.

10,527 players' contracts were received, recorded and promulgated.

1,366 "Terms Accepted" were examined and promulgated.

2,416 players were reported released by purchase between National Association clubs.

175 optional agreements were approved.

151 optional agreements were exercised.

4,138 players were reported to this office for release.

919 players were suspended.

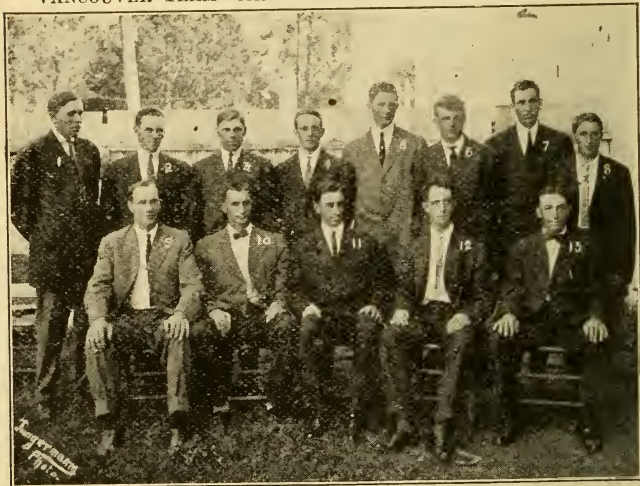
303 players were reinstated.

14,400 copies of Official Bulletin were mailed from this office during the current year.



1. N. C. Brashear, Mgr.; 2. Lewis; 3. Shea; 4. Gervais; 5. Belford; 6. Clark; 7. Engle; 8. Cates; 9. Bennett; 10. R. P. Brown, Pres.; 11. Rasmussen; 12. Swain; 13. Brinker; 14. Willett; 15. Frisk; 16. James; 17. Scharnweber. Thompson. Photo.

VANCOUVER TEAM—CHAMPIONS NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.



1. Reynolds; 2. Sisson; 3. Becker; 4. Radabaugh; 5. Wolf; 6. Sitton; 7. Lewis; 8. Breyette; 9. Krebs; 10. James C. Fox, Mgr.; 11. Weems; 12. Gaston; 13. Hille. Jungerman, Photo.

COLUMBUS TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

630 disputed and contested cases were passed upon, and decisions handed down.

172 disputed cases on hand ready for decision, making a grand total of 802 cases handled during the year 1911.

Number of players drafted by National League 71. Number of players drafted by American League 58. Number of players drafted by National Association 128.

Total amount received through this office for drafted players, (and money refunded on drafts disallowed):

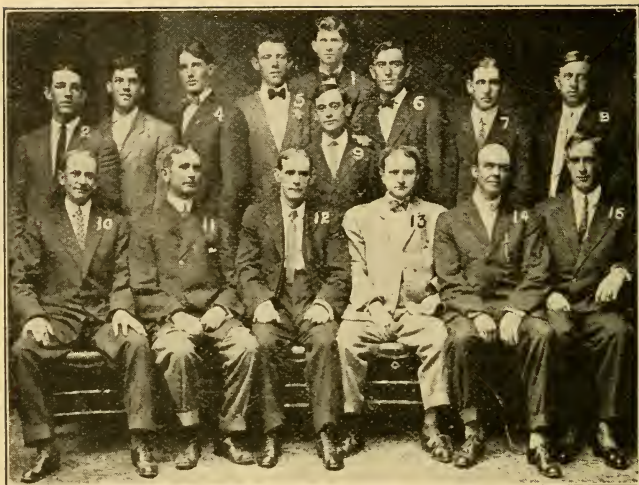
National League	\$45,400
American League	38,450
National Association	55,500

Total	\$139,350
Amount paid on optional agreements.....	64,850

Total for drafted and optional agree- ment players	\$204,200
Amount paid for release by purchase of National Association players.....	158,000

Grand total received through this office for drafted players, optional agreement players and released by purchase play- ers	\$362,200
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In transacting the business of the Association, together with the collecting of evidence in disputed cases correspondence with players, managers, club owners, directors, league secretaries, and league presidents, 22,798 letters were handled by this office.



1, McIntosh; 2, Witterstaetter; 3, Emery; 4, McClintock; 5, Mollenkamp; 6, Smith; 7, Johnson; 8, Dashner; 9, Barton; 10, Foutz; 11, G. W. Keiser, Vice-Pres.; 12, Joe Mack, Mgr.; 13, M. D. Hartinger, Pres.; 14, Foutz; 15, Hunter.

MIDDLEPORT-POMEROY TEAM—CHAMPIONS MOUNTAIN STATES LEAGUE.



Springfield Daily News, Photo.

SPRINGFIELD TEAM—CHAMPIONS OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

Clubs and Classes

Office of Secretary,

Auburn, N. Y., November 1, 1911.

To All National Association Members:

The following organizations qualified for membership during the year 1911.

CLASS A.

The American Association—T. M. Chivington, President, Chicago, Ill. Members: Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus, Toledo, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Louisville.

The Eastern League—E. G. Barrow, President, New York. Members: Baltimore, Toronto, Buffalo, Rochester, Providence, Newark, Jersey City, Montreal.

The Pacific Coast League—Thomas F. Graham, President, San Francisco, Cal. Members: San Francisco, Los Angeles, Oakland, Portland, Sacramento, Vernon.

The Western League—N. L. O'Neill, President, Chicago, Ill. Members: Denver, Sioux City, Lincoln, Des Moines, Omaha, Pueblo, Topeka, St. Joseph.

The Southern League—W. M. Kavanaugh, President, Little Rock, Ark. Members: New Orleans, Chattanooga, Mobile, Memphis, Montgomery, Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham.

CLASS B.

The Texas League—W. P. Allen, President, Austin, Texas. Members: San Antonio, Houston, Galveston, Dallas, Ft. Worth, Waco, Austin, Oklahoma City.

The Connecticut League—J. H. O'Rourke, Secretary, Bridgeport, Conn. Members: Bridgeport, Holyoke, Springfield, New Haven, New Britain, Northampton, Hartford, Waterbury.

The Central League—F. R. Carson, President, South Bend, Ind. Members: Evansville, Terre Haute, Wheeling, Zanesville, Grand Rapids, South Bend, Dayton, Ft. Wayne.

The New England League—T. H. Murnane, President, Boston, Mass.; J. C. Morse, Secretary, Boston, Mass. Members:



1, Bittrolff; 2, Hildebrand; 3, Huelsman; 4, Shannon; 5, Kane; 6, Foster; 7, Murphy; 8, Vance; 9, Reed, Mgr.; 10, Garner, Sec.; 11, Prout; 12, Toner; 13, Griffin; 14, Walsh; 15, Clothier; 16, Carlon. Heyn, Photo.

GREAT FALLS TEAM—CHAMPIONS UNION ASSOCIATION.



1, R. J. Boettiger, Capt.; 2, Berger; 3, Callahan; 4, W. R. Patton, Mgr.; 5, Roche; 6, Krouse; 7, Brown; 8, Gynn; 9, Robinson, Mascot; 10, Gleason; 11, Miller; 12, Jewell.

CENTRALIA TEAM—CHAMPIONS WASHINGTON STATE LEAGUE.

Lowell, Haverhill, Fall River, Worcester, Lynn, Brockton, New Bedford, Lawrence.

The New York State League—J. H. Farrell, President, Auburn, N. Y. Members: Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Binghamton, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Utica, Elmira.

The Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League—A. R. Tearney, President, Chicago, Ill. Members: Waterloo, Peoria, Danville, Dubuque, Rock Island, Davenport, Quincy, Springfield.

The Northwestern League—R. H. Lindsay, President, Seattle, Wash. Members: Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, Victoria.

Tri-State League—Charles F. Carpenter, President, Altoona, Pa. Members: Altoona, York, Williamsport, Harrisburg, Trenton, Johnstown, Reading, Lancaster.

CLASS C.

Minnesota-Wisconsin League—Frank Force, President, Minneapolis, Minn. Members: LaCrosse, Eau Claire, Wausau, Superior, Duluth, Winona, Red Wing, Rochester.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania League—G. L. Moreland, President, Pittsburg, Pa. Members: Youngstown, Mansfield, Sharon, Akron, Canton, Erie, Steubenville, East Liverpool.

South Atlantic League—W. R. Joyner, President, Atlanta, Ga. Members: Jacksonville, Augusta, Savannah, Macon, Columbia, Columbus.

The Virginia League—C. R. Williams, President, Roanoke, Va.; E. N. Gregory, Secretary, Richmond, Va. Members: Richmond, Lynchburg, Norfolk, Danville, Portsmouth, Roanoke.

The Wisconsin-Illinois League—Charles F. Moll, President, Milwaukee, Wis. Members: Green Bay, Oshkosh, Freeport, Rockford, Madison, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Racine.

The Southern Michigan Association—J. F. Bowen, President, Saginaw, Mich. Members: Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Jackson, Saginaw, Bay City, Flint, Lansing, Adrian.

CLASS D.

Western Association—J. H. Shaw, President, Enid, Okla. Members: Springfield, Muskogee, Ft. Smith, Sapulpa, Independence, Tulsa. Disbanded.

Western Canada League—C. J. Eckstrom, President, Lethbridge, Alta. Members: Lethbridge, Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Winnipeg, Brandon.



1. Paton, Sec.; 2. J. W. Bacon, Pres.; 3. Shire, Treas.; 4. Hauser; 5. Chapman; 6. Shears; 7. Schenberg; 8. Maxwell; 9. Barnett; 10. Harrell; 11. Kuhlman; 12. McKernan, Mgr.; 13. Goodman; 14. Mayer. Doty, Photo.
PARIS TEAM—CHAMPIONS BLUE GRASS LEAGUE.



1. Treacy; 2. Cambria; 3. Cameron; 4. Teed; 5. Mueller; 6. C. W. Denean, Mgr.; 7. Bullock; 8. W. T. Williams, Pres.; 9. W. T. Rhodes, Sec. and Treas.; 10. Templin; 11. Andrews; 12. Miller; 13. Bramble; 14. Burns; 15. Dunn; 16. Chaput.
BERLIN TEAM—CHAMPIONS CANADIAN LEAGUE.

The Kansas State League—P. H. Hostutler, President, Hutchinson, Kan. Members: Great Bend, Hutchinson, Newton, Strong City, Lyons, McPherson, Arkansas City, Wellington.

The Blue Grass League of Kentucky—William Neal, President, Louisville, Ky. Members: Shelbyville, Winchester, Richmond, Frankfort, Paris, Maysville.

Cotton States League—F. A. Scott, President, Vicksburg, Miss. Members: Vicksburg, Jackson, Yazoo City, Hattiesburg, Greenwood, Meridian.

Central Kansas League—J. H. Kraemer, President, Ada, Kan. Members: Ellsworth, Salina, Concordia, Beloit, Clay Center, Abilene, Junction City, Manhattan.

Northern State League of Indiana—C. W. Halderman, President, Marion, Ind. Members: Marion, Bluffton, Kokomo, Lafayette, Wabash, Huntington. Disbanded.

Northeast Arkansas League—J. R. Bertig, President, Jonesboro Ark. Members: Jonesboro, Paragould, Caruthersville, Marianna. Disbanded.

The Central Association—M. E. Justice, President, Keokuk, Ia. Members: Burlington, Ottumwa, Keokuk, Hannibal, Monmouth, Galesburg, Kewanee, Muscatine.

Ohio State League—R. W. Read, President, Columbus, O. Members: Mansfield, Lancaster, Newark, Lima, Marion, Portsmouth.

Illinois-Missouri League—R. E. Rollins, President, Pekin, Ill. Members: Lincoln, Clinton, Monmouth, Canton, Pekin, Taylorville.

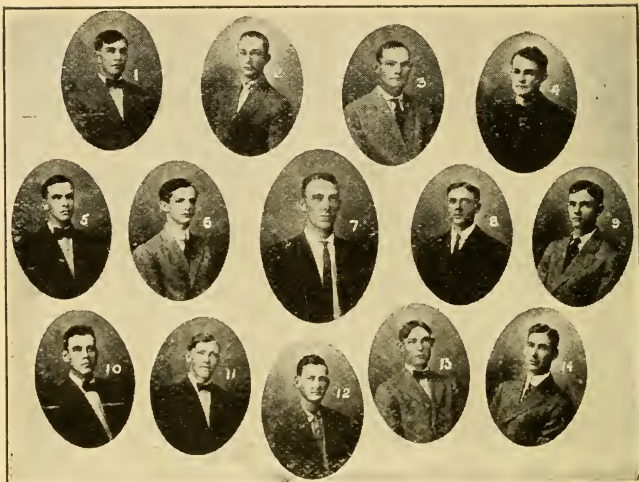
Eastern Carolina League—Dr. Joel Whitaker, President, Raleigh, N. C. Members: Raleigh, Goldsboro, Rocky Mount, Fayetteville. Disbanded.

Carolina Association—J. H. Wearn, President, Charlotte N. C. Members: Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Anderson, Greensboro.

Southwest Texas League—B. S. Dickinson, President, Austin, Texas. Members Corpus Christi, Brownsville, Bay City, Beeville, Laredo, Victoria.

Southeastern League—J. H. O'Neill, President, Rome, Ga. Members: Rome, Gadsden, Selma, Anniston, Huntsville, Decatur.

Michigan State League—E. W. Dickerson, President, Grand Rapids, Mich. Members: Holland, Traverse City, Muskegon, Cadillac, Boyne City, Manistee.



1. Orr; 2. McDowell; 3. Allen; 4. Wacob; 5. Stevens; 6. Wheatley; 7. D. Bockewitz, Mgr.; 8. Dorsh; 9. Coyle; 10. Michael; 11. Luhrson; 12. Gibson; 13. Irvin; 14. Spellman.

SUPERIOR TEAM—CHAMPIONS NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.



1. Eubanks; 2. Smith; 3. Nelson; 4. Fisher, Mgr.; 5. Brown; 6. Woodruff; 7. Morton; 8. Hill; 9. Hannon; 10. Woodward; 11. Carter; 12. McDuff; 13. Wasan. Russell, Photo.

ANNISTON TEAM—CHAMPIONS SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

Eastern Kansas League—E. M. Whitney, Secretary, Hiawatha, Kan. Members: Seneca, Holton, Hiawatha, Horton, Marysville. Disbanded.

Washington State League—W. R. MacFarlane, President, Aberdeen, Wash. Members: Aberdeen, Montaseno, Raymond, Chehalis.

Mountain States League—L. M. Barringer, President, Charles-town, W. Va. Members: Huntington, Charleston, Ashland-Catlettsburg, Montgomery, Point Pleasant, Parkersburg, Fairmont and Clarksburg.

Kentucky-Illinois-Tennessee League—C. A. Gosnell, President, Vincennes, Ind. Members: Vincennes, Paducah, Cairo, Fulton, Clarksville, Hopkinsville, Harrisburg, McLeansboro.

Nebraska State League—H. A. Sievers, President, Grand Island, Neb. Members: Hastings, York, Columbus, Superior, Seward, Kearney, Fremont, Grand Island.

Appalachian League—W. W. Miller, President, Johnson City, Tenn. Members: Bristol, Morristown, Johnson City, Knoxville, Cleveland.

Missouri-Iowa-Nebraska-Kansas League—Fred Carey, President, Omaha, Neb. Members: Clarinda, Maryville, Nebraska City, Shenandoah, Falls City, Auburn.

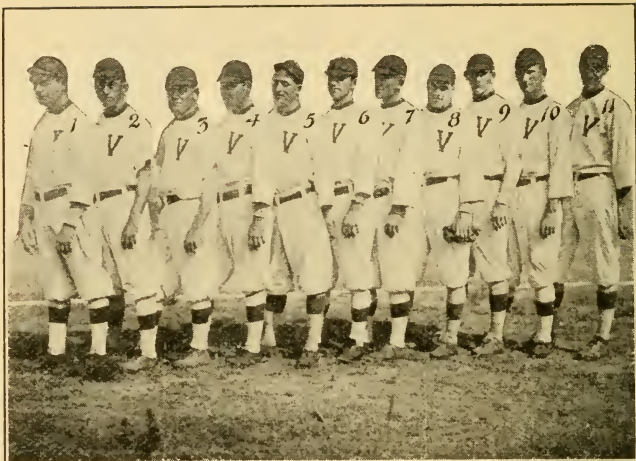
Central California Base Ball League—E. H. Raymond, President, Napa, Cal. Members: San Rafael, San Leandre, Fruitvale, Haywards, Alameda, Berkeley, Elmhurst. Disbanded.

The Union Association—W. H. Lucas, President, Salt Lake City, Utah. Members: Salt Lake City, Butte, Helena, Boise, Great Falls, Missoula.

Missouri State League—W. G. Lynch, President, Jefferson City, Mo. Members: Sedalia, Moberly, Macon, Jefferson City, Kirksville, Brookfield, Manistee, Boyne City.

Canadian League—M. M. Robinson, Secretary, Hamilton, Ont. Members: Guelph, Hamilton, London, St. Thomas, Berlin, Brantford.

Texas and Oklahoma League—F. P. St. Clair, President, Wichita Falls, Tex. Members: Ardmore, Bonham, Cleburne, Gainesville, Durant, Lawton, Altus, Wichita Falls.



1, Comstock; 2, Sparks; 3, Mason; 4, Brewster; 5, Mills, Mgr.; 6, Hanna; 7, Randal; 8, Van; 9, Critchlow; 10, Galloway; 11, Kuhn. Long, Photo.

VICKSBURG TEAM—CHAMPIONS COTTON STATES LEAGUE.



1, Boyd; 2, Johnson; 3, Egan, Mgr.; 4, Cook; 5, Wall; 6, Hughes; 7, Senno; 8, Link; 9, Kensel, Capt.; 10, Wise; 11, Dunn; 12, Russell; 13, Burch; 14, Gard.

OTTUMWA TEAM—CHAMPIONS CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Summary Relating to Players' Contracts for 1911

No.	Contracts.	Terms Accepted.	Released by Purchase.	Optional Agreement.	Options Exercised.	Released.	Suspended.	Reinstated.
1	225	87	148	8	...	18	...	14
2	257	70	103	1	...	9	1	3
3	295	108	97	1	...	4	...	2
4	393	106	100	3	...	11	1	2
5	516	128	84	5	...	37	4	21
6	460	57	87	7	...	36	2	7
7	401	60	67	1	...	79	13	20
8	387	74	39	...	...	33	2	8
9	1014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	121	110	20	...	238	36	14
11	606	31	63	3	...	139	27	2
12	532	33	113	7	...	290	48	5
13	454	8	85	6	...	330	75	4
14	372	25	94	4	...	435	48	7
15	319	30	38	5	...	174	73	9
16	398	58	78	8	...	395	87	20
17	467	30	43	10	...	312	48	12
18	502	14	81	19	...	242	41	14
19	381	27	57	17	...	314	75	19
20	301	28	70	5	...	202	49	18
21	386	61	80	10	...	141	40	15
23	358	38	102	11	...	217	40	31
24	352	44	62	5	...	168	40	10
25	213	19	79	10	...	98	42	10
26	211	21	81	9	...	68	27	8
27	...	...	175	...	147	...	...	...
28	219	17	20	...	4	64	36	17
29	83	9	21	...	...	14	21	1
30	211	9	44	...	...	35	29	7
31	128	29	143	...	...	28	9	3
32	86	24	52	...	...	7	5	...
	10527	1366	2416	175	151	4138	919	303

Ted Sullivan's Speech

Delivered by T. P. (Ted) Sullivan at the banquet given by the Texas League to the National Association of Base Ball clubs of America at the St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio, Texas, on night of November 16, 1911, Sullivan being the guest of honor of the Texas League.

MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN :

This distinguished gathering of the Base Ball men of America, here in San Antonio, has no parallel in the history of the National game. It is eventful,—it is historic,—and will be looked back to, in years to come, with a great deal of pride and enthusiasm. The State that holds us in its embrace to-night is a State whose square miles nearly equal the combined area of the two empires of Europe, namely, Germany and France. It is a State also that has had a wonderful and eventful history,—different from any other member of our glorious Union. It took the thirteen combined original states of our Republic to free themselves from British domination, but it took Texas alone and alone to unfetter and free itself from another Government,—and then of its own free will and choice,—annexed itself to the great American Union,—but I want to remind you, my friends, that while in its isolation, it was only a branch or limb of the trunk of the great American tree,—of which it was a part,—by kindredness, racial, social, and geographical ties. The blood-stained walls of the heroes of the Alamo is more of an evidence of the heroism, martyrdom and bravery of the founders and liberators of the Texas Republic, than all the books extolling such acts, that would fill the libraries of the world. The sport that won the heart of the American people that caused them to adopt it as their National game has passed through many crucial periods in its history,—to sustain its popularity and existence.

The most trying time of its history was between the years of 1872 and 1877, when the game was drifting into the hands of gamblers, and sure thing men. The game would have gone down to ignominious oblivion had it not been that a set of patriotic American gentlemen came to its rescue,—took it out of the clutches of its defilers and despoilers—then purified and cleansed it, and set it on a legitimate and honest basis as a

precedent and example for future generations to copy after in its safeguard of the game.

In the last quarter of a century of the Nation's sport I have seen Base Ball magnates come and go,—some to pass out of the flesh forever and others to take up different avocations in life. I have seen managers of genius and originality of thought bequeath as a legacy a complete team to their successors and their successors would be considered afterwards the superior of their predecessor by a superficial public, and an unsophisticated press. On the other hand, I have seen a flock of young eagles in the shape of a ball team carry an owl of a manager year after year to a successful goal, and on the prestige of that success—this very manager would afterwards acquire a fictitious rating for years in the managerial market of the game. I have also seen star ball players come, shine, and twinkle for awhile in the Base Ball firmament—then twinkle out again and fade away into silent obscurity.

There is no profession, my friends, whose honors are as fleeting as Base Ball honors. The President of a League is supposed to manufacture perfect umpires. The Base Ball manager is supposed to go to some Base Ball market, in mid season, when his team is crippled, and buy pitchers, catchers, and batsman, the same as he would go to a mercantile house and buy chairs, tables and clothing. But with all the game's inconsistencies and unreasonable demands of the public, it is a wonderfully magnetic game. Its magnetism makes the enemies of one month the warm friends of the next, if conditions change. Base Ball, gentlemen, is the creation of American temperament and genius. It is co-existent with the growth of the youth of our country, and its playing machinery has all the snap and get-away dash of the typical American. Its genius is in ourselves and to lose the game would make life flavorless for many of us.

Grouped and seated around this banquet hall to-night I see a few of the old guard that I have known personally for twenty-five years and some of the younger guard that I have known in lesser time. Among the old guard is one who is the dean of all here, both as a player, manager and writer. When as a player he passed untainted through the dark and murky atmosphere of the National Game in the early Seventies when, as a manager we both matched wits on the chessboard of the ball field, and that was when he was manager of the Boston Unions and myself manager of the St. Louis Maroons in 1884. The gentleman I refer to is Mr. T. H. Murnane, President of the New England League, whose pen was never accused of being subsidized, and whose letters to-day in the metropolitan press of the country, carry more weight on certain issues of the game than any other

writer. There is another gentleman here of the old guard, who for thirty years was one of the most skillful ball players of the National League, and whose character, both on and off the field in that period was above reproach. I refer to James O'Rourke, President of the Connecticut League.

I wish now to make a few remarks, gentlemen, on the importance and influence of the meeting here of the Base Ball men of America. Men who come from the sun-setting shores of the Pacific Coast to shake hands with their kindred in sport from the run-rising shores of the Atlantic Coast; from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico; and all meet here with one purpose and one genial spirit; and all this to take place in the land of Dixie and in one of its States, whose spontaneous liberality, hospitality and chivalry is as broad and long in its measure as the great dimensions of its State.

I have been connected with the National Game in Texas in two periods of its revival and as I hope never to see the State divided geographically, so I hope never to see it divided Base Ballically. As the Base Ball Special sped on towards the boarders of Texas, we all noticed that at its portals they had no gates to open to us; in fact, Texas never had any gates to open to its invited guests; if they had they would be taken down and off their hinges and thrown aside months in advance to let their friends know that even the breezes of their prairies gave them a welcome.

The yearly coming of the Major League clubs to Texas, culminating with this grand assemblage of Base Ball men from all points of the American compass, has more significance in it than can be conceived. It has a tendency to open up new avenues of commerce and to knit social ties of friendship that will be far-reaching in their influence in years to come.

History tells us, my friends, that the National Game or games of any country has a wonderful healing and cohesive power over the people of any nation that has ever engaged in open conflict. We see the different sections of ancient Greece, namely, the Athenians, Spartans, and Lacedemonians, brought together by the influence and magnetism of their Olympian games,—a nation of people who heretofore met in civil war, and we see eleven thousand of those solidified and allied, Greeks afterwards, defeating nearly a half million persons who invaded their country on the plains of Marathon. We turn over another page of the world's history and we see the people of ancient Rome, once the seat of all civilization and learning, blending their voices in cheering on the victors of their chariot races, a nation which at a former period engaged in a civil conflict as being either the followers of Pompey or Caesar. We now come down to another link in

the world's history and we see the people of England enjoying themselves in festive gayety over the contests of their National game,—cricket,—a nation of people who formerly met in a desperate civil war that lasted twenty years, a war called the war of the Roses.

We now pass over to the Western Hemisphere and we come to our own Republic, a republic that never has had an equal in its extent of territory, a republic that will never have an equal, when the wonderful resources and the democracy of its people are considered. We had a war of four years, the memory of which is fast passing away into thankful forgetfulness, and even the few smouldering embers that remained a few years afterwards are gradually passing into cold oblivion,—caused by the social and commercial intercourse of a people who were ever kith and kind,—made so by the assimilation of American brain and heart, and moulded in an atmosphere of American chivalry and good fellowship.

And, my friends, there is one time above all others when we are reminded that we are one people, of one nation, and of the same love of kindred sports, and that is when some great exponent of our country's game displays some great feature of his skill on the American ball field.

I wish to say to you in final words to-night, my countrymen, that when the future American historian who will be able to rise to that lofty peak of American patriotism, chivalry, and liberality of mind, then and only then will he be able to pen on the unbiased pages of American history not only the military record of Grant, Sheridan, Sherman, Shields, Kearney, Meagher, Logan and McClellan, but also on the adjoining pages of that same unbiased American history the valor and genius of Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Jeb Stuart, the two Johnstons, Joe and Albert Sidney, Bedford Forrest, Pat Cleburne, and Texas' own hero, a hero of heroes, Dick Dowling, and his forty Irishmen who defended the Thermopylae of Texas,—Sabine Pass.

Changes in the National Agreement

The National Board met the National Commission at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, December 14, 1911, and placed before that body the request for changes in the National Agreement, as voted upon at the San Antonio convention. The matter was then put up to the two Major Leagues in convention, and the commission was given full power to act.

A joint meeting of the two boards was held at Cincinnati, January 5, and to the agreeable surprise of the Minor League delegates, the National Commission granted every request asked by the Minors.

Three organizations, the American Association, the International League and the Pacific Coast League, were advanced into a separate class, to be known as Class AA. They will receive \$2,500 for each player drafted, and only one man can be drafted from each club. They will have the privilege of drafting from all other classes.

A general advance was made in the draft prices from all the Minor League classes. The schedule agreed upon follows: Class A, which now consists of only the Southern and Western Leagues, \$1,500; Class B, \$1,200; Class C, \$750; Class D, \$500. Only one player each year can be drafted from Class AA and Class B clubs. Class AA clubs will have the right to draft a man from Class A clubs, provided, however, no player has already been drafted by a Major League club from the Class A club.

When Major League clubs decide to dispose of a purchased or drafted player, both Major Leagues must waive claim and the player must then be offered to the Minor Leagues according to class, AA having first claim, A next, and so on down, except that Class AA shall not have first claim on players that were taken from Class A, the latter standing on an equal footing as regards claiming its own players. These provisions were adopted in an effort to check the practice of "covering up" players by draft or purchase.

The limit of the number of players which can be carried under reservation at any time is as follows: Major League Clubs, 35; Class AA, 30; Class A, 28; Class B, 26; Class C, 24. From May 15 to August 20 each Major League can carry only 25 players; Class AA clubs, 20; Class A, 18; Class B, 16, and Class C, 14.

The date of the opening of the drafting season was changed from September 1 to September 15, and it will last only five days for Major League clubs. There will then be an interval of two days, after which the class AA clubs will enjoy the privilege of drafting from all the other lower classes. After another two-day interval the Class A drafting season will open, and so on down the line. The drafting season for each Minor League class was set at ten days, but will probably be cut down to five days.

A very important change was that no Class AA club can sell a player for anything but immediate delivery. That is, when a player is sold by any club in the highest class he must be sent to the purchasing club at once, as is done between Major League clubs. There can be no prospective sales from Class AA clubs. That means that no player can be sold as Marty O'Toole was last year, and be retained for a while by the selling club. Hereafter any Class AA club selling a player to a Major League club must ship the athlete on at once. The lower classes, however, retain the privilege of making prospective sales, as heretofore.

PROBATIONARY PERIOD PAY.

In order to obviate a great difficulty in getting players to report to Minor League clubs at a fair salary, after they have had a taste of Major League ball, another new rule was adopted relative to players who are taken on trial. A player taken for trial by Major League clubs will be given a probationary contract for forty-five days, at a salary not exceeding a 25 per cent increase in the amount that he was getting from the Minor League club to which he belonged. After the forty-five days probationary period, if retained by the Major club, he can be signed to a regular contract for any sum he can get.

It was often difficult for a Minor League club, to which they were sold, to sign them at a figure which represented their real worth, as the average player figures that he ought to get the big league salary, even when he was shown no ability to stick in the big league and has to go back to the Minors. The new rule will prevent any Major League club paying an extravagant salary to a recruit on trial until said recruit has made good. Then he can get all that is coming to him. This is fair to both player and club and will help the Minors in signing the man who comes back to them from the Major League clubs.

Another new rule prohibits Major League players or teams invading Minor League territory without the consent of the Minor League club, which is entitled to such territory.

Facts for Managers

When a player is reported for suspension the reason must be given. If reason is not given, player's salary continues and suspension shall be considered as not in force.

Any club failing to comply with the decision of the Secretary, or his representative, shall be subject to a fine of \$25 per day for every day it fails to comply, said fines to be converted into the treasury of the league.

The control of the services of umpires shall be vested in the respective leagues in which such umpires shall be employed, and their services shall be subject to sale or draft under the same conditions, at the same price, and at the same time as is prescribed for the drafting of players, the money received therefrom to be paid in the same manner as is paid for drafted players—such sum to be for benefit of the League Treasury.

No club member of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues shall be permitted to participate in any inter-league championship series of games excepting under such rules and regulations, and subject to such Board of Control as may be decided upon by the National Board of Arbitration. Any club or clubs disregarding the spirit of this article shall be subject to such penalties as may be imposed by the National Board of Arbitration.

Clubs losing players through selection by draft shall immediately turn over to the selecting club, the contract of the player so selected. Failure to forward such contract to the Secretary within fifteen days will subject such club to a fine of \$25; the Secretary to hold in his possession the draft money received for such player or players until his contract shall have been received, and to deduct from said draft money any fine which said club shall have incurred by its failure to file with the Secretary said player's contract within the fifteen days prescribed.

All National Association clubs shall be required to file with the Secretary copies of agreements entered into relating to the release by purchase of players by one National Association Club to another. Releases containing options must read that the option shall be exercised on or before August 20 of each year, in order to comply with the drafting rules.

Copies of agreements between National Association Clubs and Major League Clubs should also be filed in the Secretary's office as a matter of record.

Contracts between clubs and players shall be in writing in the form approved by the National Board. An informal contract, whether evidenced by telegrams or other writing, shall be valid for a period not exceeding fifteen days, but a formal contract must be tendered by the contracting club to the contracting player within said fifteen days. The failure of the club to so tender such formal contract will release the player from all contractual obligations thereunder, and the refusal of the player to execute such formal contract, when so tendered, shall extend the validity of his informal contract until he shall execute said formal contract, but he will not be eligible to play until he signs formal contract.

Any club member of any league or association, a party to or identified with the National Association Agreement, that shall enter into any negotiation to become a member of or in any way co-operate with any organization of professional Base Ball clubs whose existence will in any manner conflict with the letter and spirit of this Agreement or the interests of any of the clubs operating under it, shall forthwith forfeit all rights and privileges conferred by this Agreement, said forfeiture to include its membership in any association a party to this Agreement, and all rights of reservation to players reserved during the current or any preceding season. The penalty herein imposed shall be positive and final and shall not be revoked unless by the unanimous consent of the Board or upon appeal by a three-fourths vote of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.

Any club member, club official (including club manager), identified with the National Association, or umpire, who shall at any time publicly, or otherwise, make charges reflecting upon the integrity of any club member, club official, club manager or umpire, shall be cited for appearance before the National Board of Arbitration for trial. Such trial shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of the National Board. Failure to appear, or failure to substantiate such charges, shall subject the author to such penalties as the National Board may inflict. Upon such charges being proven, the accused shall be subject to such penalties as the National Board may inflict.

Our Great National Association

The first ten years of the National Association, party of the second part of the National Agreement, has passed into history.

From the original meeting to organize this Minor Association at the Leland House, Chicago, September 5, 1901, to the present time, one man, John H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y., has acted as Secretary and Treasurer, with ten more years to serve. His work has received the continual praise of every one connected with the game, both Major and Minor.

M. H. Sexton, who had the honor of calling the first meeting and who for a number of years served on the National Board, has entered on a five-year term of office as President, of the Association, a man in every way qualified for the honors.

T. H. Murnane of Boston, is the only member of the National Board who has served continuously from the first year, and he with Messrs. Kavanaugh, O'Rourke, Carson, O'Neill and Justice are now serving the first of a five-year term.

The Secretary and Treasurer alone receives a salary. The Secretary puts all matter into concise form, mails it to the members of the National Board, who vote on the different cases. Secretary Farrell writes all decisions, and keeps in close touch with the National Commission.

Perfect harmony has always existed between the National Board and the National Commission, not that the members of the Board were always in sympathy with the representatives of the Major League, but the majority of the Minor Leagues have always trusted, and their trust has always been well placed, in the able and fearless men who have made up the Commission.

I have sat in session with the National Board into the small hours of the morning, trying to come to some honest agreement over a player's claim for salary from some weak club in a "bush league." No case is too small for the members to thresh out, to the end that justice is done to all, and this is no small task when magnates and players are often looking for the best of it and send in briefs through their attorneys. So well trained has become this Board of Judges that Base Ball problems are solved with remarkable accuracy, while having in mind the players' rights as well as the justice due the men who back the clubs.

All must follow the set rules and regulations of the organization to avoid trouble.

A very interesting case came before the Board at San Antonio. A player claimed the last month's salary for two years from one club, on the ground that he had been hypnotized into the belief that he had been given the money. He not only demanded that the club show a receipt from him for the salary, but insisted on becoming a free agent, fearing to play another year for people who had a peculiar influence over him.

Clubs are warned to place all agreements on file with the Secretary, or at least with the officers of their own League. Then it is an easy matter to settle the cases, otherwise the National Board is often put to the test of picking the truthful man.

For a number of years the National Board was fortunate in having the able advice of Judge Kavanaugh, Dr. Carson, M. H. Sexton, J. Cal Ewing and James H. O'Rourke. Then came the vigorous and painstaking Norris O'Neill, and last year Mr. Justice of Keokuk, Ia., displayed remarkable ability for Board work.

No Minor League convention would be complete without the presence of Ed. Dugdale of Seattle, and his good wife. Dugdale was a famous player twenty-five years ago, who left Minneapolis for the Klondike, but was unable to pass Seattle. Now, the old player has a fine paying Base Ball plant, is looked upon as one of the solid men of the Pacific Coast, and uses up his vacation each winter with a trip East to attend the Minors convention. Dugdale is a big man in every way you take him.

A Minor League convention would be a tame affair without the presence of the two Charleys—Murphy and Ebbets. Both are good mixers, enter into the spirit of affairs, and are wise enough to appreciate the clever men that gather at the convention halls for business.

For protection fee, the Leagues of the different classes pay to the Treasurer the following amounts annually:

For each club in class AA.....	\$200
For each club in class A.....	100
For each club in class B.....	50
For each club in class C.....	25
For each club in class D.....	15

All Minor League clubs should remember that "Farming" players is against the law, with a heavy penalty hanging over the head of the offender.

No player can legally play ball until he has signed a contract. The penalty is a heavy fine, and the forfeiture of the game by a score of 9 to 0.

Important Ruling by the National Commission

The following ruling by the National Commission, which has the final say where it effects a ball player is worth preserving for the benefit of the Minor League clubs:

In re salaries of players to whom disbanded clubs are indebted: On the disbandment of the Holyoke and Northampton Clubs, of the Connecticut State League, during the season of 1911, in arrears of salary to their respective players, the Commission held that the amount of draft or purchase money received for any of these players by the clubs with which they as free agents subsequently signed should be applied by Secretary Farrell pro rata to the settlement of the salary due to the drafted or purchased player and his former team-mates, the balance, if any, to be turned over to the club from which such player was drafted or purchased. The Commission also decided that protection should not be extended to the city which the defaulting club represented or its successor in that circuit until these obligations to players were fully satisfied.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

On September 1 the Pittsburgh Club selected player Averett from the Charleston Club, of the South Atlantic League. That club had disbanded without discharging its salary obligation. The question arose whether the claim of player Averett for \$260 should be allowed or that the draft price paid for him should be equally distributed among him and his team-mates. The player did not sign with another club but remained a free agent and submitted to selection by the Pittsburgh Club on the understanding that he would receive all the back salary due him from the Charleston Club. Under these conditions the Commission directs Secretary Farrell to pay this player's claim against the Charleston Club in full and to pro rate the balance of the draft money in his possession among the other players of the Charleston team.

Standing of the Clubs at the Close of Season of 1911

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Minneapolis.....	99	66	.600	Milwaukee.....	79	87	.476
Kansas City.....	94	70	.573	Toledo.....	78	86	.476
Columbus.....	87	78	.527	Indianapolis.....	78	88	.470
St. Paul.....	79	85	.482	Louisville.....	67	101	.399

APPALACHIAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Johnson City.....	61	38	.616	Morristown.....	46	49	.484
Knoxville.....	58	38	.604	Cleveland.....	38	56	.404
Asheville.....	53	44	.546	Bristol.....	33	62	.347

BLUE GRASS LEAGUE.

First half.				Second half.			
Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winchester.....	37	22	.627	Paris.....	36	21	.632
Paris.....	35	23	.603	Lexington.....	35	24	.593
Lexington.....	30	26	.536	Maysville.....	30	29	.508
Maysville.....	25	34	.424	Frankfort.....	25	31	.446
Richmond.....	24	35	.407	Richmond.....	23	29	.442
Frankfort.....	23	34	.404	Winchester.....	22	37	.373

The play-off series was won by Paris defeating Winchester.

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Berlin.....	70	40	.637	Brantford.....	53	58	.477
London.....	59	51	.536	St Thomas.....	43	65	.397
Hamilton.....	58	52	.527	Guelph.....	42	65	.392

CAROLINA ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winston-Salem.....	72	37	.661	Anderson.....	48	59	.449
Greensboro.....	66	43	.606	Spartanburg.....	44	63	.411
Charlotte.....	52	58	.473	Greenville.....	42	64	.396

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Ottumwa.....	87	41	.680	Kewanee.....	59	67	.468
Burlington.....	81	44	.648	Monmouth.....	59	69	.461
Galesburg.....	66	63	.512	Muscatine.....	48	80	.375
Keokuk.....	64	64	.500	Harnibal.....	45	81	.357

CENTRAL KANSAS LEAGUE.

First half—to June 18.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Concordia.....	20	16	.556
Junction City.....	19	17	.528
Clay Center.....	19	17	.528
Manhattan.....	14	22	.389

Second half—to July 23.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Junction City.....	24	11	.686
Clay Center.....	21	14	.600
Manhattan.....	14	21	.400
Concordia.....	11	24	.314

Championship Series.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Concordia.....	4	3	.571	Junction City.....	3	4	.429

CENTRAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Dayton.....	86	51	.628	South Bend.....	62	72	.463
Ft. Wayne.....	83	54	.606	Wheeling.....	56	73	.434
Zanesville.....	74	58	.561	Newark.....	59	78	.431
Grand Rapids.....	73	61	.544	Terre Haute.....	45	91	.331

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Springfield.....	71	45	.612	New Britain.. . . .	53	66	.446
Bridgeport.....	71	47	.602	Northampton.	21	24	.467
Hartford.....	68	52	.567	Waterbury.....	45	75	.375
New Haven	56	61	.479	Holyoke.....	16	31	.340

COTTON STATES LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Vicksburg.....	73	42	.635	Jackson.....	58	60	.492
Hattiesburg.....	65	51	.560	Greenwood.....	46	68	.404
Yazoo City.....	60	54	.526	Meridian.....	46	73	.387

ILLINOIS-MISSOURI LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Clinton.....	74	55	.574	Canton.....	60	62	.492
Pekin.....	72	55	.567	Lincoln.....	59	64	.480
Champaign-Urbana..	66	60	.524	Taylorville.....	47	82	.364

INDIANA-ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Peoria.....	76	59	.563	Davenport.....	68	70	.493
Decatur.....	69	60	.534	Dubuque.....	67	70	.489
Quincy.....	71	63	.530	Waterloo.....	58	76	.437
Danville.....	69	62	.526	Rock Island.....	58	79	.424

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rochester.....	98	54	.645	Montreal.....	72	80	.474
Baltimore.....	95	58	.621	Jersey City.....	63	88	.417
Toronto.....	94	59	.614	Newark.....	57	95	.375
Buffalo.....	74	75	.497	Providence.....	54	98	.355

KENTUCKY-INDIANA-TENNESSEE LEAGUE.

First half.

Second half.

Club.	Won.	Lost	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Hopkinsville	44	19	.698	Fulton	43	19	.694
Vincennes.....	35	25	.583	Hopkinsville	34	27	.557
Clarksville	32	27	.543	Henderson..	34	29	.540
Henderson.....	31	29	.517	Paducah	34	29	.540
Harrisburg.....	29	32	.475	Cairo.....	33	29	.532
Paducah	24	35	.407	Vincennes.....	27	31	.443
Cairo.....	25	38	.397	Harrisburg.....	24	37	.393
Fulton	24	39	.381	Clarksburg.....	19	44	.302

Hopkinsville and Fulton did not play off the championship series on account of bad weather.

MICHIGAN STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Manistee.....	74	45	.622	Traverse City.....	62	56	.525
Muskegon.....	73	45	.619	Holland	48	71	.403
Cadillac.....	73	45	.619	Boync City	24	92	.207

MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Superior.....	72	36	.667	Eau Claire.....	53	57	.482
Winona.....	70	45	.610	La Crosse.....	47	68	.409
Duluth.....	60	49	.550	Rochester.....	40	71	.360

MISSOURI-IOWA-NEBRASKA-KANSAS LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Humboldt.....	59	41	.590	Shenandoah.....	49	51	.490
Falls City.....	57	43	.570	Clarinda	43	57	.430
Auburn.....	52	48	.520	Nebraska City	40	60	.400

MOUNTAIN STATES LEAGUE.

First half—to July 13.

Second half—to Sept. 12.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Huntington	36	23	.610	Middleport-Pomeroy.	35	21	.625
Ashland-Cat'burg...	32	30	.516	Montgomery	36	22	.621
Montgomery	32	31	.508	Ashland-Cat'burg...	31	25	.554
Ironton.....	32	32	.500	Huntington.....	28	27	.509
Charleston	29	30	.491	Charleston.....	28	28	.500
Pt. Pleasant-Gallipol.	24	39	.381	Ironton	12	45	.211

NEBRASKA STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Superior.....	70	40	.636	Grand Island.....	52	60	.464
Fremont.....	69	43	.617	Columbus.....	52	60	.464
Hastings	54	58	.482	Kearney.....	48	64	.429
Seward.....	53	57	.482	York.....	48	64	.429

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Lowell	77	46	.626	Lynn	60	60	.500
Worcester.....	73	47	.608	Brockton.....	59	60	.496
Lawrence.....	65	55	.542	New Bedford	45	75	.375
Fall River.....	59	57	.509	Haverhill	38	76	.333

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Wilkes-Barre.....	82	61	.573	Utica.....	67	74	.475
Elmira.....	74	62	.541	Syracuse.....	65	74	.467
Troy.....	74	66	.529	Scranton.....	63	74	.460
Albany.....	70	70	.590	Binghamton.....	63	77	.450

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Vancouver.....	103	61	.628	Portland.....	84	77	.521
Spokane.....	96	71	.574	Tacoma.....	81	84	.490
Seattle.....	90	77	.538	Victoria.....	41	125	.247

OHIO STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Springfield.....	84	55	.604	Piqua.....	72	65	.525
Marion.....	80	59	.575	Lima.....	62	77	.446
Portsmouth.....	78	61	.561	Lancaster.....	53	84	.387
Chillicothe.....	78	62	.557	Hamilton.....	48	92	.343

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Akron.....	90	42	.682	Canton.....	75	59	.560
Youngstown.....	82	50	.621	Mansfield.....	55	82	.401
Erie.....	77	54	.588	Sharon.....	35	101	.257

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Portland.....	113	79	.589	Sacramento.....	95	109	.466
Vernon.....	118	88	.573	San Francisco.....	95	112	.459
Oakland.....	111	99	.523	Los Angeles.....	82	127	.392

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans.....	78	54	.591	Chattanooga.....	67	71	.485
Montgomery.....	77	58	.570	Memphis.....	62	71	.466
Birmingham.....	76	62	.551	Mobile.....	57	76	.428
Nashville.....	69	64	.519	Atlanta.....	54	84	.391

Protest game allowed Montgomery vs. Atlanta.

SOUTH ATLANTIC LEAGUE.

Club Standing on June 17.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbus.....	45	21	.681	Savannah.....	30	36	.455
Albany.....	41	25	.621	Augusta.....	26	36	.419
Columbia.....	38	28	.575	Jacksonville.....	24	39	.380
Macon.....	37	29	.560	Charleston.....	19	46	.292

Club Standing at Close of Season.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Columbia.....	49	21	.700	Macon.....	35	33	.515
Albany.....	41	28	.594	Jacksonville.....	32	40	.444
Columbus.....	41	29	.586	Savannah.....	26	45	.366

In the play-off for the championship Columbus won.

SOUTHEASTERN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Anniston	67	39	.632	Huntsville.....	49	56	.467
Gadsden.....	63	40	.612	Rome.....	46	59	.438
Selma.....	52	52	.500	Decatur.....	37	68	.352

SOUTHERN MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Kalamazoo.	88	51	.633	Bay City.....	73	64	.5328
Lansing	79	55	.590	Adrian.....	65	76	.461
Flint.....	77	59	.566	Battle Creek.....	57	80	.416
Saginaw.....	72	63	.5333	Jackson.....	39	58	.285

SOUTHWEST TEXAS LEAGUE.

First half—to June 20.

Second half—to August 20.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Bay City.....	35	23	.603	Beeville.....	36	24	.600
Brownsville.....	32	27	.542	Brownsville.....	32	25	.561
Victoria.....	23	32	.475	Bay City.....	32	28	.533
Beeville.....	27	30	.474	Laredo.....	29	30	.492
Corpus Christi.....	29	33	.463	Victoria*.....	25	27	.481
Laredo.....	26	33	.440	Corpus Christi†.....	17	37	.315

*Victoria franchise forfeited August 10.

†Corpus Christi franchise forfeited July 17 and Club divided August 13, being carried by League in meantime.

TEXAS LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Austin.....	84	62	.575	Waco.....	75	71	.514
Fort Worth.....	80	67	.548	Houston.....	71	75	.486
San Antonio.....	77	68	.531	Oklahoma City.....	71	77	.480
Dallas.....	77	69	.528	Galveston.....	50	97	.340

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Reading.....	74	35	.679	Altoona.....	51	56	.477
Trenton.....	65	46	.586	York.....	50	58	.463
Johnstown.....	57	49	.538	Harrisburg.....	47	61	.435
Lancaster.....	54	54	.500	Wilmington.....	34	73	.318

UNION ASSOCIATION.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Great Falls.....	90	46	.662	Boise.....	64	78	.451
Salt Lake City.....	85	58	.594	Helena.....	60	78	.435
Butte.....	77	60	.562	Missoula.....	42	98	.300

VIRGINIA LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Petersburg.....	68	51	.571	Richmond.....	55	53	.509
Norfolk.....	67	54	.555	Lynchburg.....	54	65	.450
Roanoke.....	63	56	.529	Danville.....	50	70	.411

WASHINGTON STATE LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Centralia.....	38	17	.691	Raymond.....	25	29	.463
Chehalis.....	36	20	.643	South Bend.....	11	44	.200

WESTERN CANADA LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Moose Jaw.....	83	30	.735	Edmonton.....	53	50	.514
Calgary.....	62	39	.613	Saskatoon.....	40	73	.353

Did not finish season.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Winnipeg.....	53	49	.519	Brandon.....	24	75	.243

WESTERN LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Denver.....	111	54	.673	Sioux City.....	85	80	.515
St. Joseph.....	93	72	.564	Lincoln.....	84	81	.509
Pueblo.....	92	75	.551	Topeka.....	60	104	.365
Omaha.....	85	80	.515	Des Moines.....	49	113	.302

WISCONSIN-ILLINOIS LEAGUE.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Rockford.....	74	46	.617	Oshkosh.....	61	64	.488
Madison.....	66	57	.537	Racine.....	58	64	.475
Green Bay.....	61	56	.521	Aurora.....	55	67	.451
Appleton.....	63	53	.521	Fond du Lac.....	47	73	.392

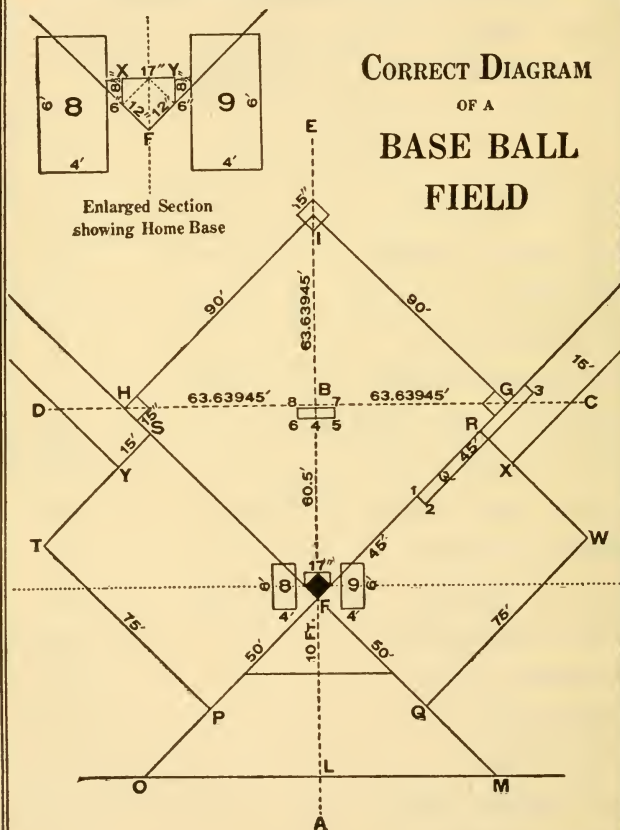
READY REFERENCE INDEX

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CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BASE BALL FIELD

Enlarged Section
showing Home Base



Official Playing Rules Professional Base Ball Clubs

AS ADOPTED BY THE

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL LEAGUES.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The ball ground must be enclosed. To obviate the necessity for ground rules, the shortest distance from a fence or stand on fair territory to the home base should be 235 feet and from home base to the grand stand 90 feet.

To Lay Off the Field.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines defining the location of the several bases, the catcher's and the pitcher's position and to establish the boundaries required in playing the game of base ball, proceed as follows:

Diamond or Infield.

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a straight line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines BC and BD at right angles to the line AB; then, with B as a center and 63.63945 feet as a radius, describe arcs cutting the lines BA at F and BC at G, BD at H and BE at I. Draw lines FG, GE, EH, and HF, which said lines shall be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as a center and 10 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line FA at L, and draw lines LM and LO at right angles to FA, and continue same out from FA not less than 10 feet.

The Foul Lines.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the ground, and said lines shall be clearly visible from any part of the diamond, and no wood or other hard substance shall be used in the construction of such lines.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue the same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Coachers' Lines.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting the lines R W and S T at X and Y and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with the lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as a center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting the line F G at 1, and from 1 to the distance of three feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2 draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point three feet beyond the point G, marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with F G, and from thence back along the line G F to point 1.

The Batsman's Lines.

RULE 8. On either side of the line A F B describe two parallelograms six feet long and four feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their longest side being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being six inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being on said diagonal.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 9. SECTION 1. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at line 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches, in which shall be located the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 2. The pitcher's plate shall not be more than 15 inches higher than the base lines or the home plate, which shall be level with the surface of the field, and the slope from the pitcher's plate to every base line and the home plate shall be gradual.

The Bases.

RULE 10. SECTION 1. Within the angle F, describe a five-sided figure, two of the sides of which shall coincide with the lines F G and F H to the extent of 12 inches each, thence parallel with the line F B 8½ inches to the points X and Y, a straight line between which, 17 inches, will form the front of the home base or plate.

SEC. 2. Within the angles at G, I and H describe squares, whose sides are 15 inches in length, two of such sides of which squares shall lie along the lines F G and G I, G I and I H, I H and H F, which squares shall be the location of the first, second and third bases respectively.

RULE 11. The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate at 4 must each be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with its surface.

RULE 12. The First Base at G, the Second Base at E, and the Third Base at H must each be a white canvas bag filled with soft material and securely fastened in place at the points specified in Rule 10.

RULE 13. The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 must be marked with lime, chalk or other white material, easily distinguishable from the ground or grass.

The Ball.

RULE 14. SECTION 1. The ball must weigh not less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding National League Ball or the Reach American League Ball must be used in all games played under these rules.

SEC. 2. Two regulation balls of the make adopted by the league of which the contesting clubs are members, shall be delivered by the home club to the umpire at or before the hour for the commencement of a championship game. If the ball placed in play be batted or thrown out of the grounds or into one of the stands for spectators or in the judgment of the umpire, become unfit for play from any cause, the umpire shall at once deliver the alternate ball to the pitcher and another legal ball shall be supplied to him, so that he shall at all times have in his control one or more alternate balls. Provided, however, that all balls batted or thrown out of the ground or into a stand shall when returned to the field be given into the custody of the umpire immediately and become alternate balls and so long as he has in his possession two or more alternate balls, he shall not call for a new ball to replace one that has gone out of play. The alternate balls shall become the ball in play in the order in which they were delivered to the umpire.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon the delivery to him of the alternate ball by the umpire, the pitcher shall take his position and on the call of "Play," by the umpire, it shall become the ball in play. Provided, however, that play shall not be resumed with the alternate ball when a fair batted ball or a ball thrown by a fielder goes out of the ground or into a stand for spectators until the base-runners have completed the circuit of the bases unless compelled to stop at second or third base in compliance with a ground rule.

The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past thirty-five years and is used in all the League contests. It has also been adopted by the majority of other professional leagues and by practically all the colleges.

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Discolored or Damaged Balls.

SEC. 4. In the event of a ball being intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise by any player, or otherwise damaged by any player, the umpire shall forthwith demand the return of that ball and substitute for it another legal ball, as hereinbefore described, and impose a fine of \$5.00 on the offending player.

Home Club to Provide Balls.

SEC. 5. In every game the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball shall be enclosed in a paper box, which must be sealed with the seal of the President of the League and bear his certificate that he has examined, measured and weighed the ball contained therein and that it is of the required standard in all respects. The seal shall not be broken by the umpire except in the presence of the captains of the contesting teams after "Play" has been called.

Reserve Balls on Field.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have at least a dozen regulation balls on the field during each championship game, ready for use on the call of the umpire.

The Bat.

RULE 15. The bat must be round, not over two and three-fourth inches in diameter at the thickest part, nor more than 42 inches in length and entirely of hardwood, except that for a distance of 18 inches from the end, twine may be wound around or a granulated substance applied to the handle.

Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. The players of each club, actively engaged in a game at one time, shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall more or less than nine men be allowed to play on a side in a game.

Positions of the Players.

RULE 17. The players of the team not at bat may be stationed at any points of the field on fair ground their captain may elect, regardless of their respective positions, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat must take

his position as defined in Rules 9 and 30; and the catcher must be within the lines of his position, as defined in Rule 3, and within 10 feet of home base, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat.

Must Not Mingle With Spectators.

- RULE 18.** Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats in the stands, or to mingle with the spectators.

Uniforms of Players.

- RULE 19.** Every club shall adopt two uniforms for its players, one to be worn in games at home and the other in games abroad, and the suits of each of the uniforms of a team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoe other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in a game.

Size and Weight of Gloves.

- RULE 20.** The catcher or first baseman may wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. Every other player is restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over 10 ounces and measuring not over 14 inches around the palm.

Players' Benches.

- RULE 21.** SECTION 1. Players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting team and the other for the exclusive use of the home team. Each bench must be covered with a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left under the roof for ventilation. All players and substitutes of the side at bat must be seated on their team's bench, except the batsman, baserunners and such as are legally assigned to coach baserunners. Under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person except the players and substitutes in uniform and the manager of the team entitled to its exclusive use to be seated on a bench.

Penalty for Violation.

SEC. 2. Whenever the umpire observes a violation of the preceding section, he shall immediately order such player or players as have disregarded it to be seated. If the order be not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order be not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to forthwith leave the playing field.

A Regulation Game.

Every championship game must be commenced not later than two hours before sunset and shall continue until each team has had nine innings, provided, however, that the game shall terminate:

SECTION 1. If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings.

SEC. 2. If the side last at bat in the ninth inning scores the winning run before the third man is out.

SEC. 3. If the game be called by the umpire on account of darkness, rain, fire, panic, or for other cause which puts patrons or players in peril.

Extra-Inning Games.

If the score be a tie at the end of nine
RULE 23. (9) innings for each team, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that if the side last at bat score the winning run before the third man is out in any inning after the ninth, the game shall terminate.

Drawn Games.

A drawn game shall be declared by the
RULE 24. umpire if the score is equal on the last even inning played when he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, after five or more equal innings have been played by each team. But if the side that went second to bat is at the bat when the game is terminated, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal inning.

Called Games.

If the umpire calls a game in accordance with Rule 22, Section 3, at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, except that if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of the unfinished inning, at least one run more than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs each team has made.

Forfeited Games.

A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If the team of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, refuse to begin a game for which it is scheduled or assigned, within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuse to continue to play, unless the game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing in one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

SEC. 4. If a team employ tactics palpably designed to delay the game.

SEC. 5. If, after warning by the umpire, any one of the rules of the game be wilfully and persistently violated.

SEC. 6. If the order for the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 21, 58 and 67, be not obeyed within one minute.

SEC. 7. If, because of the removal of players from the game by the umpire, or for any cause, there be less than nine players on either team.

SEC. 8. If, after the game has been suspended on account of rain, the orders of the umpire are not complied with as required by Rule 29.

SEC. 9. If, when two games are scheduled to be played in one afternoon, the second game be not commenced within ten minutes of the time of the completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

SEC. 10. In case the umpire declare the game forfeited he shall transmit a written report thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect the validity of his award of the game by forfeiture.

No Game.

RULE 27. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he terminates play in accordance with Rule 22, Sec. 3, before five innings are completed by each team. Provided, however, that if the club second at bat shall have made more runs at the end of its fourth inning than the club first at bat has made in five completed innings of a game so terminated, the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greater number of runs, and it shall count as a legal game in the championship record.

Substitutes.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. Each side shall be required to have present on the field during a championship game a sufficient number of substitute players in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team-mates, to carry out the provisions of this code which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any inning of the game.

SEC. 2. Any such substitute may at any stage of the game take the place of a player whose name is in his team's batting order, but the player whom he succeeds shall not thereafter participate in that game.

SEC. 3. A base-runner shall not have another player whose name appears in the batting order of his team run for him except by the consent of the captain of the other team.

SEC. 4. Whenever one player is substituted for another, whether as batsman, base runner or fielder, the captain of the side making the change must immediately notify the umpire, who in turn must announce the same to the spectators. A fine of \$5.00 shall be assessed by the umpire against the captain for each violation of this rule, and the President of the League shall impose a similar fine against the umpire, who, after having been notified of a change, fails to make proper announcement. Play shall be suspended while announcement is being made, and the player substituted shall become actively engaged in the game

immediately upon his captain's notice of the change to the umpire.

Choice of Innings—Fitness of Field for Play.

RULE 29. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after a rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain, and when time is so called the ground-keeper and sufficient assistants shall be under the control of the umpire for the purpose of putting the ground in proper shape for play, under penalty of forfeiture of the game by the home team.

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivery of the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 30. Preliminary to pitching, the pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet squarely on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; and in the act of delivering the ball to the bat he must keep one foot in contact with the pitcher's plate defined in Rule 9. He shall not raise either foot until in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 31. A fairly delivered ball is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that passes over any portion of the home base, before touching the ground, not lower than the batsman's knee, nor higher than his shoulder. For every such fairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

RULE 32. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman that does not pass over any portion of the home base between the batsman's shoulder and knees, or that touches the ground before passing home base, unless struck at by the batsman; or, with the bases unoccupied, any ball delivered

by the pitcher while *no* foot is in contact with the pitcher's plate. For every unfairly delivered ball the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

RULE 33. SECTION 1. If, after the batsman be standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, the ball be thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher when in the catcher's lines and within 10 feet of the home base (except in an attempt to retire a base runner), each ball so thrown shall be called a ball.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman for a longer period than 20 seconds, excepting that at the commencement of each inning, or when a pitcher relieves another, the pitcher may occupy one minute in delivering not to exceed five balls to the catcher or an infielder, during which time play shall be suspended.

SEC. 3. In event of the pitcher being taken from his position by either manager or captain, the player substituted for him shall continue to pitch until the batsman then at bat has either been put out or has reached first base.

Balking.

A balk shall be:

RULE 34. SECTION 1. Any motion made by the pitcher while in position to deliver the ball to the bat without delivering it, or to throw to first base when occupied by a base runner without completing the throw.

SEC. 2. Throwing the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base runner without stepping directly toward such base in the act of making such throw.

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while either foot is back of the pitcher's plate.

SEC. 4. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while he is not facing the batsman.

SEC. 5. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined by Rule 30.

SEC. 6. Holding of the ball by the pitcher so long as, in the opinion of the umpire, to unnecessarily delay the game.

SEC. 7. Making any motion to pitch while standing in his position without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 8. Making any motion of the arm, shoulder, hip or body the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

SEC. 9. Delivery of the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

If the pitcher shall fail to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule, the umpire shall call a "balk."

Dead Ball.

A dead ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher, not struck at by the batsman, that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while he is standing in his position.

Ball Not in Play.

In case of an illegally batted ball, a balk, foul hit ball not legally caught, dead ball, interference with the fielder or batsman, or a fair hit ball striking a base runner or umpire before touching a fielder, the ball shall not be considered in play until it be held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called "Play."

Block Balls.

SECTION 1. A block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by a person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and base runners may run the bases without liability to be put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher in his position.

SEC. 3. If the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of a blocked ball, or throw or kick it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire shall call "Time" and require each base runner to stop at the base last touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

Each player of the side at bat shall become the batsman and must take his position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 8) in the order that his name appears in his team's batting list.

The Order of Batting.

RULE 39. SECTION 1. The batting order of each team must be on the score card and must be delivered before the game by its captain to the umpire at the home plate, who shall submit it to the inspection of the captain of the other side. The batting order delivered to the umpire must be followed throughout the game unless a player be substituted for another, in which case the substitute must take the place in the batting order of the retired player.

SEC. 2. When the umpire announces the pitcher prior to commencement of game, the player announced must pitch until the first batsman has either been put out or has reached first base.

The First Batsman in an Inning.

RULE 40. After the first inning the first striker in each inning shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who completed his "time at bat" in the preceding inning.

Players Belong on Bench.

RULE 41. When a side goes to the bat its players must immediately seat themselves on the bench assigned to them as defined in Rule 21, and remain there until their side is put out, except when called to the bat or to act as coaches or substitute base runners.

Reserved for Umpire, Catcher and Batsman.

RULE 42. No player of the side "at bat," except the batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space back of the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of the umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of the pitcher or catcher, or passing between them while standing in their positions.

Fielder Has Right of Way.

RULE 43. The players of the side at bat must speedily abandon their bench and hasten to another part of the field when by remaining upon or near it they or any of them would interfere

with a fielder in an attempt to catch or handle a thrown or a batted ball.

A Fair Hit.

A fair hit is a legally batted ball that
RULE 44. settles on fair ground between home and first base or between home and third base or that is on fair ground when bounding to the outfield past first or third base or that first falls on fair territory beyond first or third base, or that, while on or over fair ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Hit.

A foul hit is a legally batted ball that
RULE 45. settles on foul territory between home and first base or home and third base, or that bounds past first or third base on foul territory or that falls on foul territory beyond first or third base, or, while on or over foul ground, touches the person of the umpire or a player.

A Foul Tip.

A foul tip is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position, that goes sharp and direct from the bat to the catcher's hands and is legally caught.

A Bunt Hit.

A bunt hit is a legally batted ball, not
RULE 47. swung at, but met with the bat and tapped slowly within the infield by the batsman. If the attempt to bunt result in a foul not legally caught, a strike shall be called by the umpire.

Balls Batted Outside the Ground.

SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes
RULE 48. outside the ground or into a stand the umpire shall decide it fair or foul according to where it disappears from the umpire's view.

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence or into a stand shall entitle the batsman to a home run unless it should pass out of the ground or into a stand at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, in which case the batsman shall be entitled to two bases only. The point at which a fence or stand is less than 235 feet from the home base shall be plainly

indicated by a white or black sign or mark for the umpire's guidance.

Strikes.

A strike is:

RULE 49. SECTION 1. A pitched ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat.

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher at which the batsman does not strike.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes.

SEC. 4. An attempt to bunt which results in a foul not legally caught.

SEC. 5. A pitched ball, at which the batsman strikes but misses and which touches any part of his person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip, held by the catcher, while standing within the lines of his position.

An Illegally Batted Ball.

RULE 50. An illegally batted ball is a ball batted by the batsman when either or both of his feet are upon the ground outside of the lines of the batsman's position.

When Batsman is Out.

The batsman is out:

RULE 51. SECTION 1. If he fail to take his position at the bat in the order in which his name appears on the batting list unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman replace him before he become a base runner, in which case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman. But only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman. Provided, this rule shall not be enforced unless the out be declared before the ball be delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should the batsman declared out under this section be the third hand out and his side be thereby put out, the proper batsman in the next inning shall be the player who would have come to bat had the players been put out by ordinary play in the preceding inning.

SEC. 2. If he fail to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

• SEC. 3. If he make a foul hit other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or strike some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he bat the ball illegally, as defined in Rule 50.

SEC. 5. If he attempt to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the batsman's position, or in any way obstructing or interfering with that player.

SEC. 6. If, while first base be occupied by a base runner, the third strike be called on him by the umpire, unless two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touch any part of the batsman's person, in which case base runners occupying bases shall not advance as prescribed in Rule 55, Section 5.

SEC. 8. If, before two hands are out, while first and second or first, second and third bases are occupied, he hit a fly ball, other than a line drive, that can be handled by an infielder. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball be hit, declare it an infield or outfield hit.

SEC. 9. If the third strike be called in accordance with Sections 4 or 5 of Rule 49.

SEC. 10. If he steps from one batsman's box to the other while the pitcher is in his position ready to pitch.

BASE RUNNING RULES.

Legal Order of Bases.

RULE 52. The Base Runner must touch each base in legal order, viz., First, Second, Third and Home Bases; and when obliged to return while the ball is in play, must retouch the base or bases in reverse order. He can only acquire the right to a base by touching it, before having been put out, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order, or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base runner. However, no base runner shall score a run to count in the game ahead of the base runner preceding him in the batting order, if there be such preceding base runner who has not been put out in that inning.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base runner:

RULE 53. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after "Four Balls" have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after "Three Strikes" have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a pitched ball unless, in the opinion of the umpire, he plainly make no effort to get out of the way of the pitched ball.

SEC. 5. If the catcher interfere with him in or prevent him from striking at a pitched ball.

SEC. 6. If a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 54. The base runner shall be entitled, without liability to be put out, to advance a base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while the batsman, he becomes a base runner by reason of "four balls" or for being hit by a pitched ball, or for being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball, or if a fair hit ball strike the person or clothing of the umpire or a base runner on fair ground.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards to a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, or for being hit by a pitched ball, or being interfered with by the catcher in striking at a pitched ball and the base runner be thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire call a "Balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball delivered by the pitcher pass the catcher and touch any fence or building within ninety (90) feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of a fielder, unless the latter have the ball in his hand ready to touch the base runner.

SEC. 6. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his cap, glove or any part of his uniform, while detached from its proper place on his person, the runner or runners shall be entitled to three bases.

SEC. 7. If a thrown or pitched ball strike the person or clothing of an umpire on foul ground the ball shall be

considered in play and the base runner or runners shall be entitled to all the bases they can make.

Returning to Bases.

The base runner shall return to his base without liability to be put out:

RULE 55. SECTION 1. If the umpire declares any foul not legally caught.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares an illegally batted ball.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball, and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 54, Section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interfere with the catcher in an attempt to throw or the umpire be struck by a ball thrown by the catcher or other fielder to intercept a base runner.

SEC. 5. If a pitched ball at which the batsman strikes but misses, touch any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. If the umpire be struck by a fair hit ball before touching a fielder; in which case no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, and no run shall be scored unless all the bases are occupied.

SEC. 7. If the umpire declares the batsman or another base runner out for interference.

SEC. 8. In any and all of these cases the base runner is not required to touch the intervening bases in returning to the base he is legally entitled to.

When Base Runners are Out.

The base runner is out:

RULE 56. SECTION 1. If, after three strikes have been declared against him while the batsman, the third strike ball be not legally caught and he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground or any object other than a fielder; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat, cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared "Three Strikes" on him while the batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's cap, protector, pocket or other part of his uniform, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base runner touch first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first base, he run outside the three foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless he do so to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

SEC. 7. If, in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he run more than three feet from a direct line between a base and the next one in regular or reverse order to avoid being touched by a ball in the hands of a fielder. But in case a fielder be occupying a base runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base runner shall run out of direct line to the next base and behind said fielder and shall not be declared out for so doing.

SEC. 8. If he fail to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in Sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or in any way obstruct a fielder in attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interfere with a thrown ball; provided, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base runner come in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base runner out for coming in contact with a fielder other than the one the umpire determines to be entitled to field such batted ball.

SEC. 9. If at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person be touching the base he is entitled to occupy; provided, however, that the ball be held by the fielder after touching him, unless the base runner deliberately knock it out of his hand.

SEC. 10. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as defined in Rule 46) be legally caught by a fielder, such ball be legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base runner when such ball was batted, or the base runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder, before he retouch such base after such fair or

foul hit ball was so caught; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base, or touch the base runner out with it; but if the base runner, in attempting to reach a base, detach it from its fastening before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

SEC. 11. If, when the batsman becomes a base runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases be occupied, any base runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, and may be put out at the next base in the same manner as in running to first base, or by being touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder at any time before any base runner following him in the batting order be put out, unless the umpire should decide the hit of the batsman to be an in-field fly.

SEC. 12. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching a fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless necessitated by the batsman becoming a base runner, but no run shall be scored or any other base runner put out until the umpire puts the ball back into play.

SEC. 13. If, when advancing bases, or forced to return to a base, while the ball is in play, he fail to touch the intervening base or bases, if any, in the regular or reverse order, as the case may be, he may be put out by the ball being held by a fielder on any base he failed to touch, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; provided, that the base runner shall not be out in such case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 14. If, when the umpire call "Play," after the suspension of a game, he fail to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; provided, the base runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder hold it on said base or touch the base runner with it.

SEC. 15. If with one or no one out and a base runner on third base, the batsman interferes with a play being made at home plate.

SEC. 16. If he pass a preceding base runner before such runner has been legally put out he shall be declared out immediately.

Overrunning First Base.

SEC. 17. The base runner in running to first base may overrun said base after touching it in passing without incurring liability to be out for being off said base, provided he return at once and retouch the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, after overrunning first base, he attempt to run to second base, before returning to first base, he shall forfeit such exemption from liability to be put out.

SEC. 18. If, while third base is occupied, the coacher stationed near that base shall run in the direction of home base on or near the base line while a fielder is making or trying to make a play on a batted ball not caught on the fly, or on a thrown ball, and thereby draws a throw to home base, the base runner entitled to third base shall be declared out by the umpire for the coacher's interference with and prevention of the legitimate play.

SEC. 19. If one or more members of the team at bat stand or collect at or around a base for which a base runner is trying, thereby confusing the fielding side and adding to the difficulty of making such play, the base runner shall be declared out for the interference of his team mate or team mates.

When Umpire Shall Declare an Out.

The umpire shall declare the batsman or
RULE 57. base runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player be put out in accordance with any of these rules, except Sections 13 and 17 of Rule 56.

Coaching Rules.

The coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base runner only, and shall not address remarks except to the base runner, and then only in words of assistance and direction in running bases. He shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations, and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators. Not more than two coachers, who must be players in the uniform of the team at bat, shall be allowed to occupy the space between the players' and the coachers' lines, one near first and the other near third base, to coach base runners. If there be more than the legal number of coach-

ers or this rule be violated in any respect the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench, and if his order be not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player, and upon a repetition of the offense, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

One run shall be scored every time a
RULE 59. base runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall legally touch the home base before three men are put out; provided, however, that if he reach home on or during a play in which the third man be forced out or be put out before reaching first base, a run shall not count. A force-out can be made only when a base runner legally loses the right to the base he occupies by reason of the batsman becoming a base runner, and he is thereby obliged to advance.

UMPIRES AND THEIR DUTIES.

Power to Enforce Decisions.

The umpires are the representatives of
RULE 60. the League and as such are authorized and required to enforce each section of this code. They shall have the power to order a player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which in their judgment is necessary to give force and effect to one or all of these rules, and to inflict penalties for violations of the rules as hereinafter prescribed. In order to define their respective duties, the umpire judging balls and strikes shall be designated as the "Umpire-in-Chief"; the umpire judging base decisions as the "Field Umpire."

The Umpire-in-Chief.

SECTION 1. The Umpire-in-Chief shall
RULE 61. take position back of the catcher; he shall have full charge of and be responsible for the proper conduct of the game. With exception of the base decisions to be made by the Field Umpire, the Umpire-in-Chief shall render all the decisions that ordinarily would devolve upon a single umpire, and which are prescribed for "The Umpire" in these Playing Rules.

SEC. 2. He shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman. He shall also

call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range as defined in Rule 31, whether struck at or not by the batsman; or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher standing within the lines of his position, within 10 feet of the home base; or which, after being struck at and not hit, strike the person of the batsman; or when the ball be bunted foul by the batsman; or any foul hit ball not caught on the fly unless the batsman has two strikes; provided, however, that a pitched ball shall not be called or counted a "ball" or "strike" by the umpire until it has passed the home plate.

SEC. 3. He shall render base decisions in the following instances: (1) If the ball is hit fair, with a runner on first, he must go to third base to take a possible decision; (2) with more than one base occupied, he shall decide whether or not a runner on third leaves that base before a fly ball is caught; (3) in case of a runner being caught between third and home, when more than one base is occupied, he shall make the decision on the runner nearest the home plate.

SEC. 4. The Umpire-in-Chief alone shall have authority to declare a game forfeited.

The Field Umpire.

SECTION 1. The Field Umpire shall take
RULE 62. such positions on the playing field as in his judgment are best suited for the rendering of base decisions. He shall render all decisions at first base and second base, and all decisions at third base except those to be made by the Umpire-in-Chief in accordance with Sec. 3, Rule 61.

SEC. 2. He shall aid the Umpire-in-Chief in every manner in enforcing the rules of the game and, with the exception of declaring a forfeiture, shall have equal authority with the Umpire-in-Chief in fining or removing from the game players who violate these rules.

No Appeal From Decisions Based on Umpire's Judgment.

There shall be no appeal from any decision of either umpire on the ground that
RULE 63. he was not correct in his conclusion as to whether a batted ball was fair or foul, a base runner safe or out, a pitched ball a strike or ball, or on any other

play involving accuracy of judgment, and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except that he be convinced that it is in violation of one of these rules. The captain shall alone have the right to protest against a decision and seek its reversal on a claim that it is in conflict with a section of these rules. In case the captain does seek a reversal of a decision based solely on a point of rules, the umpire making the decision shall, if he is in doubt, ask his associate for information before acting on the captain's appeal. Under no circumstances shall either umpire criticise or interfere with a decision unless asked to do so by his associate.

Duties of Single Umpire.

RULE 64. If but one umpire be assigned, his duties and jurisdiction shall extend to all points, and he shall be permitted to take his stand in any part of the field that in his opinion will best enable him to discharge his duties.

Must Not Question Decisions.

RULE 65. Under no circumstances shall a captain or player dispute the accuracy of the umpire's judgment and decision on a play.

Clubs Can Not Change Umpires.

RULE 66. The umpire can not be changed during a championship game by the consent of the contesting clubs unless the official in charge of the field be incapacitated from service by injury or illness.

Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 67. **SECTION 1.** In all cases of violation of these rules, by either player or manager, the penalty shall be prompt removal of the offender from the game and grounds, followed by a period of such suspension from actual service in the club as the President of the League may fix. In the event of removal of player or manager by either umpire, he shall go direct to the club house and remain there during the progress of the game, or leave the grounds; and a failure to do so will warrant a forfeiture of the game by the Umpire-in-Chief.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 against each offending player in the following cases: (1) If the player intentionally discolor or damage the ball; (2) if

the player fail to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (3) if the player violate the coaching rules and refuse to be seated on his bench within one minute after ordered to do so by the umpire; (4) if the captain fail to notify him when one player is substituted for another.

SEC. 3. In cases where substitute players show their disapproval of decisions by yelling from the bench, the umpire shall first give warning. If the yelling continues he shall fine each offender \$10.00, and if the disturbance is still persisted in he shall clear the bench of all substitute players; the captain of the team, however, to have the privilege of sending to the club house for such substitutes as are actually needed to replace players in the game.

Umpire to Report Violations of the Rules.

The umpire shall within twelve hours
RULE 68. after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the penalty inflicted and the cause therefor.

Immediately upon being informed by the
RULE 69. umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member; and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days after notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine be paid.

When the offense of the player debarred
RULE 70. from the game be of a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall within four hours thereafter forward to the president of the League full particulars.

Warning to Captains.

The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be strictly and impartially enforced, and warn them that failure on their part to co-operate in such enforcement will result in offenders being fined, and, if necessary to preserve discipline, debarred from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 72. **SECTION 1.** Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed.

SEC. 2. In case of spectators overflowing on the playing field, the home captain shall make special ground rules to cover balls batted or thrown into the crowd, provided such rules be acceptable to the captain of the visiting club. If the latter object, then the umpire shall have full authority to make and enforce such special rules, and he shall announce the scope of same to the spectators.

SEC. 3. In all cases where there are no spectators on the playing field, and where a thrown ball goes into a stand for spectators, or over or through any fence surrounding the playing field, or into the players' bench (whether the ball rebounds into the field or not), the runner or runners shall be entitled to two bases. The umpire in awarding such bases shall be governed by the position of the runner or runners at the time the throw is made.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall also ascertain from the home captain whether any other special ground rules are necessary, and if there be he shall advise the opposing captain of their scope and see that each is duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules and are acceptable to the captain of the visiting team.

Official Announcements.

RULE 73. The umpire shall call "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of a game, announce "Time" at its legal interruption and declare "Game" at its legal termination. Prior to the commencement of the game he shall announce the batteries, and during the progress of the game shall announce each change of players. In case of an overflow crowd, he shall announce the special ground rules agreed upon, and he shall also make announcement of any agreement entered into by the two captains to stop play at a specified hour.

Suspension of Play.

RULE 74. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes:

1. If rain fall so heavily as in the judgment of the umpire to prevent continuing the game, in which case he shall note the time of suspension, and should

rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

2. In case of an accident which incapacitates him or a player from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules, or in case of fire, panic or other extraordinary circumstances.

3. In suspending play from any legal cause the umpire shall call "Time"; when he calls "Time," play shall be suspended until he calls "Play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball be held by the pitcher while standing in his position.

Field Rules.

RULE 75. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game except the players in uniform, the manager of each side, the umpire, such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such watchmen of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

RULE 76. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during a game except in reply to a request for information about the progress or state of the game, or to give the name of a player.

RULE 77. Every club shall furnish sufficient police force to preserve order upon its own grounds, and in the event of a crowd entering the field during the progress of a game, and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play until the field be cleared. If the field be not cleared within 15 minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim and shall be entitled to the game by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

General Definitions.

RULE 78. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game or to resume it after its suspension.

RULE 79. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such suspension must not extend beyond the day.

RULE 80. "Game" is the announcement of the umpire that the game is terminated.

RULE 81. "An inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game and is completed when three of such players have been legally put out.

RULE 82. "A Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position, and continues until he is put out or becomes a base runner. But a time at bat shall not be charged against a batsman who is awarded first base by the umpire for being hit by a pitched ball, or on called balls, or when he makes a sacrifice hit, or for interference by the catcher.

RULE 83. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 84. To promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions are given and suggestions and definitions made for the guidance of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Record.

RULE 85. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game, but the exceptions made in Rule 82 must not be included.

SEC. 2. In the second column shall be set down the runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column shall be placed the first base hits, if any, made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

SEC. 4. A base hit shall be scored in the following cases:
When the ball from the bat strikes the ground on or within the foul lines and out of the reach of the fielders.

When a fair-hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player can not recover himself in time to field the ball to first before the striker reaches that base or to force out another base runner.

When the ball be hit with such force to an infielder or pitcher that he can not handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner. In a case of doubt over this class of hits, a base hit should be scored and the fielder exempted from the charge of an error.

When the ball is hit so slowly toward a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman or force out a base runner.

In all cases where a base runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, unless batted by himself, the batsman should be credited with a base hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 53, Section 6.

In no case shall a base hit be scored when a base runner is forced out by the play.

Sacrifice Hits.

SEC. 5. Sacrifice hits shall be placed in the Summary.

A sacrifice hit shall be credited to the batsman who when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in the batsman being put out before reaching first, or would so result if it were handled without error.

A sacrifice hit shall also be credited to a batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, hits a fly ball that is caught but results in a run being scored, or would in the judgment of the scorer so result if caught.

Fielding Records.

SEC. 6. The number of opponents, if any, put out by each player shall be set down in the fourth column. Where the batsman is given out by the umpire for an illegally batted ball, or fails to bat in proper order, or is declared out on third bunt strike, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In cases of the base runner being declared "out" for interference, running out of line, or on an infield fly, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play but for the action of the base runner or the announcement of the umpire.

SEC. 7. The number of times, if any, each player assists in putting out an opponent shall be set down in the fifth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in aiding in a run-out or any other play of the kind, even though he complete the play by making the put-out.

An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fail, through no fault of the assisting player.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly, and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by a team-mate.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base runner being called "out" for interference or for running out of line.

A double play shall mean any two continuous put-outs that take place between the time the ball leaves the pitcher's hands until it is returned to him again standing in the pitcher's box.

Errors.

SEC. 8. An error shall be given in the sixth column for each misplay which prolongs the time at bat of the batsman or allows a base runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out. But a base on balls, a base awarded to a batsman by being struck by a pitched ball, a balk, a passed ball or wild pitch shall not be included in the sixth column.

An error shall not be charged against the catcher for a wild throw in an attempt to prevent a stolen base, unless the base runner advance an extra base because of the error.

An error shall not be scored against the catcher or an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw be so wild that an additional base be gained.

In case a base runner advance a base through the failure of a baseman to stop or try to stop a ball accurately thrown to his base the latter shall be charged with an error and not the player who made such throw, provided there was occasion for it. If such throw be made to second base the scorer shall determine whether the second baseman or shortstop shall be charged with an error.

In event of a fielder dropping a fly but recovering the ball in time to force a runner at another base, he shall be exempted from an error, the play being scored as a "force-out."

Stolen Bases.

SEC. 9. A stolen base shall be credited to the base runner whenever he advances a base unaided by a base hit, a put-out, a fielding or a battery error, subject to the following exceptions:

In event of a double or triple steal being attempted, where either runner is thrown out, the other or others shall not be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a base runner being touched out after sliding over a base, he shall not be regarded as having stolen the base in question.

In event of a base runner making his start to steal a base prior to a battery error, he shall be credited with a stolen base.

In event of a palpable muff of a ball thrown by the catcher, when the base runner is clearly blocked, the infielder making the muff shall be charged with an error and the base runner shall not be credited with a stolen base.

Definition of Wild Pitch and Passed Ball.

SEC. 10. A wild pitch is a legally delivered ball, so high, low or wide of the plate that the catcher cannot or does not stop and control it with ordinary effort, and as a result the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, reaches first base or a base runner advances.

A passed ball is a legally delivered ball that the catcher should hold or control with ordinary effort, but his failure to do so enables the batsman, who becomes a base runner on such pitched ball, to reach first base or a base runner to advance.

The Summary.

The Summary shall contain:

RULE 86. SECTION 1. The score made in each inning of the game and the total runs of each side in the game.

SEC. 2. The number of stolen bases, if any, by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of sacrifice hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of sacrifice flies, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of two-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of three-base hits, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 7. The number of home runs, if any, made by each player.

SEC. 8. The number of double and triple plays, if any, made by each club and the players participating in same.

SEC. 9. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 10. The number of base hits, if any, made off each pitcher and the number legal at bats scored against each pitcher.

SEC. 11. The number of times, if any, the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 12. The number of times, if any, the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 13. The number of wild pitches, if any, charged against the pitcher.

SEC. 14. The number of times, if any, the pitcher hits a batsman with a pitched ball, the name or names of the batsman or batsmen so hit to be given.

SEC. 15. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 16. The time of the game.

SEC. 17. The name of the umpire or umpires.

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Evolution of the Ball

No matter how great the interest of the Base Ball enthusiast, nor how much he is wrapped up in the games which are being played for his personal gratification and entertainment, during the playing season, how few there are who consider that there are other incidentals than the players which are accessory to a perfect contest.

Suppose there were no uniformity in the bases or distances between bases, or between pitcher's box and the home plate, imagine the chaos that would result.

Suppose, again, there were no uniformity in the bats, and the player could walk to the plate with anything he desired to use, from a round club to a triangular club; what would become of the batting records?

Imagine another supposition, and presume there were no uniformity to the ball which was to be used in the various contests that take place during a season; what reliance could be placed in the records of the fielders and in those of the pitchers?

To prevent any of those contingencies from arising, rules have been adopted which provide for uniform bases, bats and for balls of prescribed weight, size and manufacture.

This past season the new cork center ball was officially sanctioned by both major leagues, and, while at the start, it proved to be a slight innovation, as all progressive reforms prove to be in a national pastime, it is universally conceded now that Base Ball has taken a great step forward, because an accessory, a vital accessory, of the game has been materially improved over anything which went before.

When the National League was first organized, the national game had not progressed to that stage where uniformity of the ball to be used in play had become a part of the sport. In those early days, the home club always supplied the ball, and as teams traveled from city to city they found that the ball varied with the city. In one place they were given a dead ball with which to play; in another, a live ball. Both kinds of ball were frequently "doctored" to suit the whims of some player or club official who thought his club would profit through this underhanded, deceitful method. When the ball was tossed out by the umpire, the visiting players would look it over and try to guess among themselves as to the kind of ball they were to handle during the afternoon. If they guessed correctly, the captain of the visiting team could lay out the strategy of the game to accord with his "guess" as to whether the ball was "punk" or otherwise; but if his guess happened to be wrong, as it frequently was, his strategical tactics were all awry, and games were often lost because of the very general custom of "jockeying" with the ball. Changing the size of the bases, or the distance between bases, or changing the bat from a round bat to a flat or other shaped bat, could be so easily detected that it was seldom attempted; but with the ball it was different. No one could possibly tell what kind of a ball was in play until the game was well advanced and perhaps lost. In those days, as now, there were several ball manufacturers, any one of whom would make up special balls to suit the requirements of certain clubs, and it is readily seen how this dishonest custom caused demoralization among the players.

The very general custom of "doctoring" the ball before a game commenced became so common and so scandalous that it also had

A demoralizing effect on the patrons of the game, in this way: The gambling element was an important factor in Base Ball management in those early days, and the "carping critics" would charge the players with crookedness, because the score one day in St. Louis would be 2—0, while at Chicago, the next day, between the same teams, it would be 20—9. All players knew that the difference between the playing ball used in each city was the cause of these widely varied scores; but it was very hard to make the public understand this. Consequently, this unfair "jockeying" with the ball retarded the early progress of the game and caused the general public to be very slow in giving up the prevalent idea that Base Ball was not played on the square.

Albert G. Spalding, then an active player, was the first to perceive that Base Ball could never be uniform and that records of games would lose their value as historical data, if this practice were not eliminated, and it was largely through his personal efforts and the soundness of the arguments which he advanced in 1877 and 1878, that the parent organization of the national pastime finally took a step forward and adopted an official ball—a ball which would be the same, whether the game were played in Boston, or Chicago, or any other city.

From year to year, various improvements were made in the ball, as the necessity seemed to exist, to improve the quality of the sport and to advance rather than retard its popularity.

Days, weeks and months have been spent in experiments. The cork center ball of to-day is the work of many a ceaseless effort to give both players and public the very best that could be provided.

This cork center ball has a very interesting history. Some years ago base balls were made with rubber centers. Then, in response to a demand for more runs to make the games more interesting to spectators, the experiment was tried of making a ball with a small piece of cork in the center—in the heart of the rubber core.

This produced a little of the desired effect and since then the relative sizes of the rubber and the cork in the center of the spheres has been changed, until the present ball was evolved.

The making of a ball seems simple enough, yet the inspection which is paid to every ball that leaves the factory to be used in the major leagues, the championship games of all minor leagues, semi-professional, amateur and college games which are played all over the United States, is equivalent to that which is bestowed upon watches that are manufactured by a firm famous for its skill and the perfection of its work.

When the present cork center ball was placed upon the market in 1910, it was put into use without any heralding of trumpets or advance advertising of any kind. The manufacturers had experimented with that ball for over two years before they felt warranted in assuring the members of the major league clubs that they could produce a ball of improved construction that would prove superior to any ball that had ever been used in championship games by major league clubs.

As a matter of accuracy, it may be said that the players of the major league clubs were using the new ball before they were aware of it. The ball was used in the world's series of 1910, yet no particular attention was paid to it.

In the beginning of the season of 1911 there were several games of many runs and free batting. Suddenly, as such things will happen, there arose a great cry as to the effect which the cork center ball was having on the national game. Naturally, some of the players, who were not having the best of luck in their early spring games, and who were only too eager to grasp at something

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

by which they could account for their temporary shortcomings, charged the cork center ball with being at the bottom of their difficulties. Rival manufacturers, for obvious reasons, were very active in decrying the cork center ball.

Others, who were honest enough in their desire to excuse the players, took up the cry, and the cork center ball, for the space of about four weeks, held the attention of the Base Ball public.

The season progressed and the players settled down to the steady game which is always more significant of the latter part of June, all of July, August and September, than it is of the few days of April and the month of May. The large scores became the rare exception. The batting averages, which had soared, took a tumble. While they fell, they did not drop to the lower level which had threatened to make the game uninteresting because of the over-prominence of the pitchers. They were nearer an equitable adjustment of the chances between pitcher and batter than they had been for many seasons.

Second thought convinced many that after all it was not so much the fault of the cork center ball that there had been larger scores and free batting in the early part of the season, as it was that the major and minor leagues had been trying a great number of young pitchers who had not possessed the best of control, and who were naturally nervous in their desire to please the managers and to retain their positions in the major circuits.

It will be conceded that there is no one who is better qualified to judge of the merit of a ball than the player who uses it daily in contests for supremacy in the National League. It will also be conceded that the better the ball the better the game. Taking the expert testimony of the players as the best evidence which could be gathered, to ascertain definitely something about the new ball, the editor addressed letters to the members of the clubs of the National League, asking them for their candid opinion as to the new cork center ball.

These requests for a symposium on the ball were not sought until the playing season was almost at an end, in order that the players might have had the fullest opportunity to form their opinions.

The letter, which was addressed to all the players of the National League, is as follows:

DEAR SIR:

NEW YORK, August 28, 1911.

The GUIDE desires to publish a Symposium presenting the views of the leading players of the National League as to the merits (or demerits, if they exist) of the cork-center ball as now constructed.

The men behind the bat—and that means every man on every team—are the ones best qualified to give accurate judgment as to the playing qualities of the ball now in use.

Will you kindly fill out the blank appended hereto, giving your personal views frankly as to the quality of the cork-center ball, solely from the standpoint of the player, and greatly oblige,

Yours truly,

JOHN B. FOSTER,
Editor BASE BALL GUIDE.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

The questions which were asked of the players were as follows:

1. It has (or has not) increased the batting.
2. I estimate that it has increased (or decreased) the batting about.....per cent.
3. I do (or do not) regard it as too lively.
4. It is (or is not) generally well thought of by my fellow players.
5. It is (or is not) more pleasant to handle than the old ball.
6. It can (or can not) be thrown as accurately and as far as the old ball.
7. It can (or can not) be thrown more accurately and farther than the old ball.

Replies were received from the players as follows:

New York team—18 players, including Manager McGraw.

Chicago team—25 players, including Manager Chance.

Pittsburgh team—25 players, including Manager Clarke.

Philadelphia team—23 players, including Manager Doolin.

Brooklyn team—18 players, including Manager Dahlen.

St. Louis team—10 players.

Cincinnati team—12 players.

Boston team—12 players.

A summary of the information conveyed in the answers is as follows:

98 per cent. declare that the Spalding Cork Center Official National League Ball, used throughout the 1911 season, and the same in every particular as we have been supplying since August 1, 1910, has increased the batting from 10 to 15 per cent.

95 per cent. declare that the Spalding Cork Center Official National League Ball is not too lively.

98 per cent. declare that it is well thought of by all National League players.

75 per cent. declare that it is pleasanter to handle and can be thrown more accurately and farther than the old discarded rubber-cored ball.

The players who expressed their opinions of the new ball were as follows:

New York Base Ball club—John J. McGraw, manager; C. Mathewson, R. W. Marquard, Otis Crandall, George R. Wiltse, L. K. Ames, Louis F. Drueke, pitchers; J. T. Meyers, Arthur E. Wilson, catchers; Fred Merkle, first baseman; L. Doyle, second baseman; C. L. Herzog, Arthur Devlin, third basemen; Arthur Fletcher, shortstop; J. J. Murray, right fielder; F. C. Snodgrass, center fielder; J. Devore, left fielder; B. Becker, outfielder.

Chicago Base Ball club—Frank L. Chance, manager; Mordecai Brown, Edward M. Reulbach, E. H. Richter, Leonard L. Cole, H. McIntire, F. Toney, Charles Smith, Lewis Richie, L. Cheney, C. C. Slapnicka, pitchers; James P. Archer, George F. Graham, T. J. Needham, catchers; W. C. Bransfield, Victor Saier, first basemen; H. Zimmerman, John J. Evers, Dave Shean, James F. Doyle, second basemen; Joseph B. Tinker, shortstop; Frank M. Schulte, right fielder; A. F. Hoffman, center fielder; James T. Scheckard, left fielder; Wilbur Goode, outfielder.

Pittsburgh Base Ball club—Fred C. Clarke, manager; H. Camnitz, C. Phillippe, A. P. Liefeld, Claude R. Hendrix, J. F. Ferry, Martin O'Toole, Charles B. Adams, H. Gardner, J. H. Robinson, pitchers; George Gibson, Earl Blackburn, W. J. Kelly, M. E.

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

Simon, catchers; W. B. Keene, M. M. Keliher, first basemen; John B. Miller, W. McKechnie, second basemen; Bobby Byrne, third baseman; J. Hans Wagner, Alex G. McCarthy, shortstops; J. O. Wilson, right fielder; Thomas W. Leach, Max G. Carey, center fielders; R. Vincent Campbell, outfielders.

Philadelphia Base Ball club—C. S. Dooin, manager; Cliff Curtis, G. Chalmers, Earl L. Moore, Bert Hall, Mike J. Dee, C. Thomas, Bob Ewing, Beebe, pitchers; John Quinn, Thomas Madden, Richard Carter, J. P. Kleinow, catchers; Fred Luderus, first baseman; F. Otto Knabe, second baseman; John B. Lobert, third baseman; M. J. Doolan, C. E. Lehr, shortstops; George Paskert, center fielder; Sherwood Magee, left fielder; Roy A. Thomas, Fred T. Beck, outfielders; Walsh, utility.

Brooklyn Base Ball club—William F. Dahlen, manager; Nap Rucker, E. B. Barger, Dr. W. D. Scanlon, Elmer Knetzer, W. Schardt, George G. Bell, Patrick Ragon, pitchers; William Bergen, Ross E. Erwin, Otto Miller, catchers; J. E. Daubert, first baseman; J. Hummel, second baseman; B. R. Tooley, M. R. Stark, shortstops; R. J. Coulson, right fielder; W. D. Davidson, center fielder; Z. D. Wheat, left fielder.

St. Louis Base Ball club—J. B. Guyer, Bob Harmon, G. Loudermilk, W. M. Steele, pitchers; Ed. J. Konetchy, first baseman; A. J. Hauser, shortstop; Steve Evans, D. E. Willie, right fielders; E. A. Oakes, center fielder; George W. Ellis, left field.

Cincinnati Base Ball club—Arthur W. Fromme, George F. Suggs, L. C. Benton, R. C. Boyd, Frank Smith, pitchers; Thomas A. Clarke, Henry Severoid, catchers; R. C. Hoblitzel, first baseman; J. D. Almelda, third baseman; Thomas Downey, James Esmond, shortstops; Bob Bescher, left fielder.

Boston Base Ball club—D. P. Young, J. L. Griffin, O. F. Weaver, F. W. Thompson, P. F. Flaherty, William McTigue, Hub Perdue, pitchers; Harry Gowdy, first baseman; W. J. Ingerton, second baseman; Al Kaiser, H. L. Spean, George C. Jackson, outfielders.

In all the history of the national game, there has never been any attempt like the foregoing to "go to headquarters," and ascertain from the most competent authority which could be selected, the value of an essential part of the sport to its general prosperity and well being.

The almost unanimous high endorsement which has been made of the new cork center ball, shows that the manufacturers were right when they recommended that it be adopted by the leagues.

More than that, if we are to look to the future on the basis of that which has taken place in the past, the indications are that the cork center ball will be more of a factor in fast and interesting Base Ball in the season to come, and in other seasons to come, than it has been in the past, as familiarity with any article which is vitally essential to an athletic pastime, invariably improves the skill of the player and the quality of the sport.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—When the onslaught against the new cork center ball was at its height, in the early part of the season, the editor of the GUIDE received a note from Mr. A. G. Spalding suggesting that the editor devise some scheme whereby an expression of opinion from the National League players might be gained as to the merits (or demerits, if any) of the playing qualities of the new cork center ball. In this note, Mr. Spalding said: "The only ones really competent to pass judgment on the playing qualities of a ball are the men behind the guns, the players themselves. They know what is required of a ball for high-class games, and their verdict on the question will be accepted as final and conclusive."]

America's National Game

Boston, Nov. 5, 1911.

Mr. A. G. SPALDING,
Point Loma, Calif.

My Dear Mr. Spalding: I received with great pleasure the copy of your delightful book and have had a rare treat with it. Permit me to thank you most heartily for your kind thoughtfulness and to congratulate you upon the masterly way in which you have tackled, in a new way, the well worn subject of our National Game. It is evident that our revered old friend, Chadwick, knew into whose hands to place his store of information and research, so as to insure its greatest usefulness. The easy, unconventional way in which you put things, is charming, and, although you disclaim any intention of making it "history," it seems to me a pretty complete one, so far as the main points of the game are concerned, and all that anybody really needs to arrive at an intelligent knowledge of it, and it also leads one to the conclusion that literary work is not so far out of your line as you seem to think it is.

Histories of the game may be written ad infinitum, and also ad nauseam, but you have taken the essentials and condensed them most admirably into a most interesting and readable volume, and the Base Ball world should, and doubtless will, thank you for your effort.

I was so sorry not to be able to be present at the "Old Timers" game in 1908, but illness prevented and kept me from appearing in the fine photograph with so many of my old friends, both professionals and amateurs. Speaking of pictures, that one of you is excellent, but I have one which I like better—a moving picture tucked away in my memory—of "Al" Spalding, as he was in the early 70's, in the act of pitching, tall, moderately slim, graceful and lithe and, what was better, always fair, square and always the gentleman. I was about making my exit at that time after a dozen years of playing. Here's to the good old days, and, again, thanks for the pleasure you have given me.

Yours very sincerely,
JAMES D'W. LOVETT

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Its Victories and
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Endorsed by the press and prominent men connected with the game as the best general account of the history of the formulative period of organized base ball ever written

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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Patented
August 31, 1909

PATENT

CORK
CENTER

The Best
Base Ball
Ever Made

THE Spalding "Cork Center" has not only improved the ball, but it has also improved the game. Base ball played with the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball is as far in advance of the game played with an ordinary rubber center ball as the game played with the Spalding "Official National League" Ball of 1909 and before was in advance of the original game with the home made ball composed of a slice from a rubber shoe, some yarn from dad's woolen sock, and a cover made of leather bought from the village cobbler and deftly wrapped and sewed on by a patient mother after her day's work was done.

Base ball to-day is no hazardous amusement, it is a scientific pastime, a sport of almost geometric exactitude. It commands the best that is in men of national prominence, and gives in return the plaudits of millions who testify by their presence and enthusiasm to the wonderful hold which this most remarkable game has upon the feelings of the great American public.

Anything which results in making the game more interesting to the spectators is good for the game itself, providing it does not interfere with the development of the sport as an athletic pastime. With the Spalding "Cork Center" Ball the game is just as interesting in the last inning as in the first, the ball holds its life right through the game and being a more even playing ball than the old rubber center style it makes the game a surer test of the relative skill of the opposing teams.

The
National
League
Approved Base Ball
New York, N.Y.



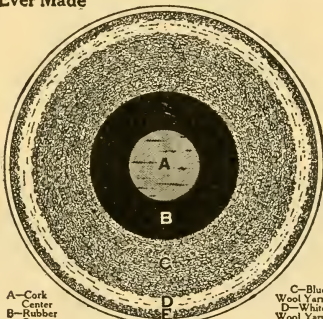
OFFICE
OF THE
PRESIDENT

November 8, 1910.

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have furnished the National League with their Official Base Ball since 1878. I consider that the new Cork Center ball that you are now furnishing is the best that the National League has ever used. It is a great step forward in base ball construction.

Yours very truly,

T. J. Lynch
President



A-Cork
Center
B-Rubber
Cover

C-Blue
Wool Yarn
D-White
Wool Yarn

E-Blue Wool Yarn

To Those Who Play Base Ball

Every modification we have ever adopted in the construction of our Official League Ball has been decided upon after exhaustive experiments, always with the sole purpose of improving the qualities of the ball. The last improvement was in the core itself. The result is that the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball is the best type of ball we have ever turned out. It is more durable, more uniform in resistance, and holds its spherical shape better than any type of base ball made heretofore by anybody. I consider the 1912 Spalding Official League Ball nearer perfection than any base ball ever made. I personally investigated this improvement when it was first proposed in 1908. I then had an exhaustive series of experiments and tests made to determine whether the core could be improved. I was present at these experiments and found that unquestionably the 1912 type of ball was a great improvement from the standpoint of the ball player as well as the durability of the ball itself. I therefore authorize the following statement:

THE SPALDING 1912 OFFICIAL LEAGUE BALL is the best base ball that has ever been manufactured and sold by anybody.

A. G. Spalding

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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Spalding "Official National League" Ball

(REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.)

Patent Cork Center

(PATENTED AUGUST 31 1909)



Adopted by the National League in 1878, is the only ball used in Championship games since that time and has now been adopted for twenty years more, making a total adoption of fifty-four years.

In adopting the Spalding "Official National League" Ball for twenty years more the Secretary of the National League, Mr. John A. Heydler, gave the following as the reason for this action:

"The Spalding Ball was adopted by the National League for twenty years, because we recognized it as the best ball made. We have used it satisfactorily for thirty-four years. The new Cork Center Ball introduced for the first time last year and used in the World's Series, we believe to be the only ball for the future, and it is absolutely the best that has been used by the National League in its history."

This ball has the Spalding "Patent" Cork Center, the same as used since August 1, 1910, without change in size of cork or construction.

No. 1 { Each, . . \$1.25
Per Dozen, \$15.00

The Spalding "Official National League" Ball has been the Official Ball of the Game since 1878

Each ball wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box, and sealed in accordance with the latest League regulations. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

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Spalding "Official National League" Jr. Ball

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PATENT CORK CENTER

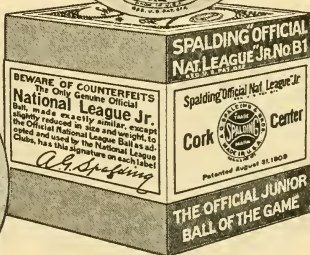
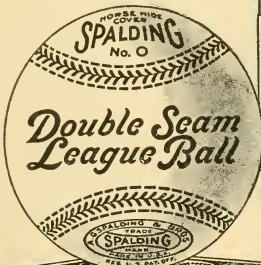
Patented August 31, 1909

Made with horse hide cover and in every respect, including patent cork center, same as our "Official National League" (Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.) Ball No. 1, except slightly smaller in size. Especially designed for junior clubs (composed of boys under 16 years of age) and all games in which this ball is used will be recognized as legal games. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

No. B1. "Official National League" Jr.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Each, \$1.00

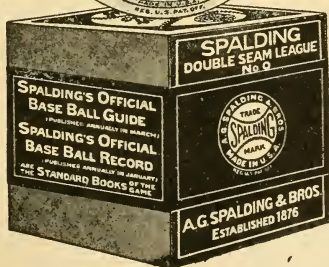


Spalding Double Seam League Ball

Pure Para Rubber Center

Sewed with double seam, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. The most durable ball made. Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all-wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions, but usually good for two or more games.

No. 0. Each, \$1.25 Dozen, \$15.00



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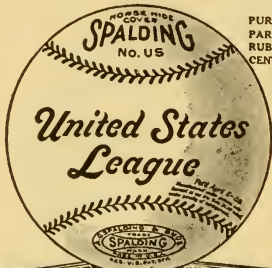


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Spalding United States League Ball



PURE
PARA
RUBBER
CENTER



WE have been making rubber cored base balls for nearly forty years now, and while we did not originate this style of construction, still with our unequalled facilities for manufacturing base balls (and we say this with no spirit of egotism but simply because it is a generally acknowledged fact) we know that we are making to-day absolutely the best rubber cored ball on the market.

We have convinced ourselves that the rubber cored ball is not the one that a professional league should adopt for use in their championship games, and this conviction of ours has been strengthened by the action of the two Major Leagues in adopting the "Cork Center" balls as official for use in all games for the next twenty years. However, we submit our new United States League Ball as the best ball with the rubber cored construction that can be made.

Horse hide cover, pure Para rubber center, wound with best all wool yarn. Warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.

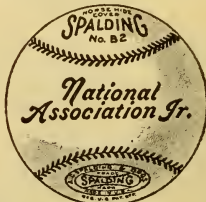
No. US. Each, \$1.00. Doz., \$12.00



Spalding City League

No. L4. Made with horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Full size and weight. Very well made and excellent for general practice. Each, 75c. Doz., \$9.00

Above balls warranted to last a full game when used under ordinary conditions.



Spalding National Association Jr.

No. B2. Horse hide cover, and pure Para rubber center wound with best all wool yarn. Slightly under regulation size. Best rubber cored junior size ball made. Each, 75c.

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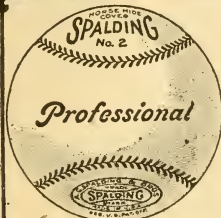
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QUALITY



Spalding Professional

No. 2. Horsehide cover; full size ball. Carefully selected material and warranted first-class quality. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 50c.

Spalding Public School League

No. B3. Well made Junior size ball, with horse hide cover, and rubber center wound with yarn. Splendid for practice by boys' teams. Each, 50c.

Spalding Lively Bounder

No. 10. Horse hide cover. A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Spalding Junior Professional

No. 7B. Slightly under regular size. Horse hide cover and is very lively. Carefully made and a perfect boys' size ball. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Spalding King of the Diamond

No. 5. This ball is full size, made of good material and horse hide cover. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.

Spalding Boys' Favorite Ball

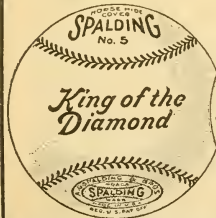
No. 12. A good, lively boys' size ball; two-piece cover; each ball trade-marked. Packed one dozen balls in a box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Boys' Amateur League

No. 11. Nearly regulation size and weight. The best ball for the money on the market; each ball trade-marked. One dozen balls in box. Each, 10c.

Spalding Rocket Ball

No. 13. This is a good bounding ball, boys' size. The best 5-cent two-piece cover ball on the market; one dozen balls in a box. Each, 5c.



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Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats

In order to satisfy the ever increasing demand from our customers for bats of the same models as used by various prominent National and American League players, we have obtained permission from some of them to include in our line duplicates of bats which they are actually using and which we supply them with, and these "Players' Autograph" Bats, bearing signature of player in each case, represent their playing bats in every detail. Made from the finest air dried second growth straight grained white ash, cut from upland timber, possessing greater resiliency, density, strength and driving qualities than that of any other wood. Special oil finish on these bats hardens with age and increases resiliency and driving power of bat.

No. 100. Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats. Each, \$1.00

Carried in stock in all Spalding stores in the following Models. Mention the name when ordering.

We can also supply on special orders Donlin, Oakes, Keeler and Evers Models



Lang Doyle **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Largest and heaviest bat, with one exception, used by any professional ball player; 35 inches in length, weighing from 51 to 55 ounces, well proportioned. (The Meyers model, which we can supply on special order, is longer and heavier than the Doyle model.)

Harry H. Davis **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Well balanced, comparatively light weight, with sufficient wood to give splendid driving power. Weight not less than 36 nor over 40 oz. Length 34 1/2 in.

Frank W. Schulte **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Very small handle, and balanced so that with a full swing, terrific driving power results, as shown by Schulte's remarkable home run record. Length 35 inches, and weighs from 37 to 41 ounces.

Samuel E. Crawford **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Splendid model, comparatively small handle, well balanced, 35 in. long, weighing from 40 to 44 oz.

Frank L. Chance **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Extra large heavy bat with thick handle. Weight not less than 44 nor over 48 ounces. Length 35 inches.

Fred L. Clark **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Different model from that formerly used by Clark, improved in balance, model and length. Weight not less than 39 nor over 43 ounces. Length 34 1/2 inches.

Popo O. Connerman **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Short bat, large handle, well rounded end. Weight not less than 40 nor over 44 oz. Length 32 1/2 in.

Mully J. Huggins **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
Short bat, small handle, but body quite thick. Weight not less than 38 nor over 42 ounces. Length 32 inches.

Tommy E. Wiggins **AUTOGRAPH MODEL**
The smallest, shortest and lightest bat used by any professional player. Specially adapted to small or light men. Weight not less than 35 nor over 39 ounces. Length 31 inches.

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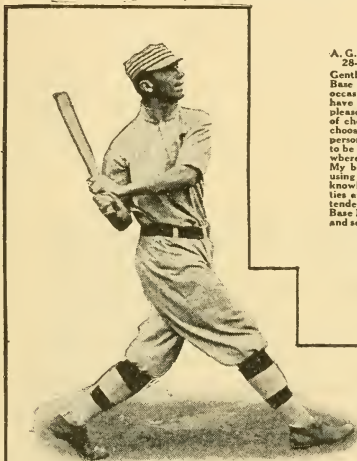
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Spalding Special Model Bats

MADE TO ORDER ONLY NOT CARRIED IN STOCK

For over thirty years we have been turning out special model bats to suit the leading players of the prominent professional leagues, and our records will show hundreds of different bats made in accordance with the ideas of individual players, many of whom have been league record-makers.



FRANK BAKER, The famous home run hitter of the Philadelphia "Athletics," World Champions, 1911

Outfitted complete by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

September 26, 1911.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
28-30 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Gentlemen—I have personally visited your Base Ball Bat Factory on more than one occasion during the season of 1911, and have been in every way satisfied and pleased with the extraordinary selection of choice air-dried timber from which to choose sticks and have Bats made from my personal ideas, and I have found your Bats to be the very best Bats obtainable anywhere and in every respect satisfactory. My batting has improved this season by using your Bats, and from my personal knowledge of your Bat Factory and facilities and uniform courteous attention extended to me, I heartily recommend to all Base Ball Players a visit to your Factory, and selection of Bats after their own special ideas. It is a pleasure to give you permission to use my name on your Autograph Bats, applying same to my personal model, which permission is hereby granted.

(Signed)

J. T. Meyers

New York "Giants"



We can supply on special orders Model Bats same as we have made for the most famous batsmen on National League and American League Teams, amongst which are the following who were most successful during the 1911 season:

BAKER, Philadelphia, American League	Model B	MEYERS, New York, National League	Model M
CALLAHAN, Chicago, American League	Model C	OLDRING, Philadelphia, American League	Model O
DEVORE, New York, National League	Model D	PASKERT, Philadelphia, National League	Model P
FLETCHER, New York, National League	Model F	SPEAKER, Boston, American League	Model S
HERZOG, New York, National League	Model H	THOMAS, Philadelphia, American League	Model T
JOE JACKSON, Cleveland, Amer. League	Model J	WHEAT, Brooklyn, National League	Model W
LUDERUS, Philadelphia, National League	Model L	ZIMMERMAN, Chicago, National League	Model Z

The original models from which we have turned bats for the above players we hold at our Bat Factory, making duplicates on special order only. These special order bats do not bear the Players' Autographs.

Spalding Special Model Bats (MADE TO ORDER ONLY) (NOT CARRIED IN STOCK) Each, \$1.00

PROFESSIONAL OIL FINISH

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SPALDING

"ALL STAR" MODEL BATS

Since introducing the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats, *exactly* duplicating in weight, shape and length the bats *actually* used by the players whose autographs they bear, we have had many calls for bats shaped like one model but of the length and weight of another, or just like a certain model in shape and length but lighter in weight, and so on. We have, therefore, made up six what might be called "composite" models, combining the best features of several models in one bat, changing certain points about another model which might make it unsuitable for the ordinary player, and in others simply shortening the lengths and reducing the weights. This enables us to offer in our "All Star" Bats a line of models which possess the most desirable features for successful batting by either amateur or professional players, and from this line no player need have difficulty in selecting a bat best suited to his style of play. The "ALL STAR" line for 1912 has been materially improved by changing several models and making a decided improvement in the finish. The timber for these bats is the same as that used in the Spalding "Players' Autograph" Bats.

No. 100S. Spalding "ALL STAR" Model Bats. Each, \$1.00



Model No. 1

Model No. 2

Model No. 3

Model No. 4

Model No. 5

Model No. 6

FURNISHED IN ANY OF THE SIX MODELS SHOWN HERE:

Model No. 1. 35 to 40 oz. Length 31 in.	Model No. 4. 38 to 42 oz. Length 33 in.
Model No. 2. { Bottle shaped.	Model No. 5. 37 to 41 oz. Length 34 in.
{ 38 to 42 oz. Length 32 in.	Model No. 6. 37 to 41 oz. Length 34½ in.
Model No. 3. 40 to 44 oz. Length 32½ in.	

Spalding Black Diamond Bats



No. 100D. This bat is made of same quality timber as our "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Model Bats, and is furnished in an assortment of the most popular models. Special preparation which we use on this one grade is similar to that which many professional players rub on their own bats to temper them, giving the appearance of age with a dark, almost black, finish and a particularly hard surface. A very popular line of bats. Each, \$1.00

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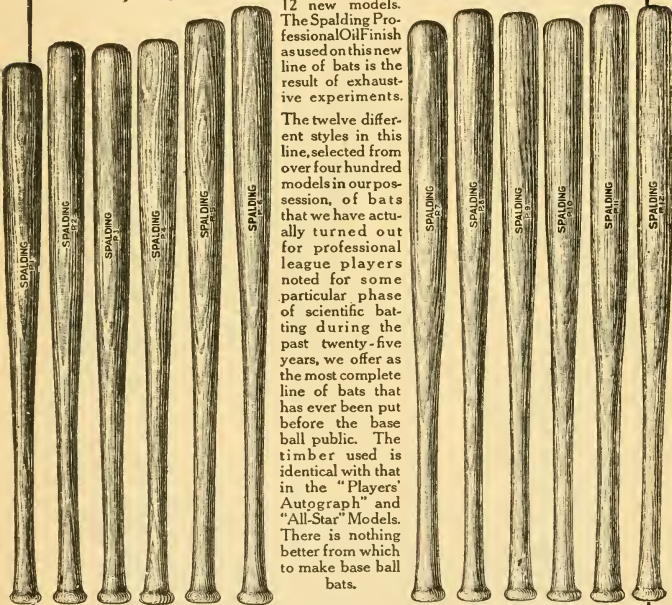
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SPALDING Professional Oil Finish Bats

The success we have had with the Spalding "Players' Autograph" and "All Star" Model Bats has led us to still further increase our line in order to offer to base ball players the greatest possible selection of bats in finish, model and weight; and all of the very highest quality, the addition of the Spalding Professional Oil Finish Bats increasing our assortment by

12 new models. The Spalding Professional Oil Finish as used on this new line of bats is the result of exhaustive experiments.

The twelve different styles in this line, selected from over four hundred models in our possession, of bats that we have actually turned out for professional league players noted for some particular phase of scientific batting during the past twenty-five years, we offer as the most complete line of bats that has ever been put before the base ball public. The timber used is identical with that in the "Players' Autograph" and "All-Star" Models. There is nothing better from which to make base ball bats.



No. 100 P. Spalding Professional Oil Finish Bats. Each, \$1.00

Furnished in any of the models shown on this page and described above. Mention model number when ordering.

	Length	Weight		Length	Weight
MODEL P1	31 in.	35 to 39 oz.	MODEL P 7	34 in.	39 to 43 oz.
MODEL P2	33 in.	38 to 43 oz.	MODEL P 8	34¼ in.	38 to 43 oz.
MODEL P3	33 in.	39 to 44 oz.	MODEL P 9	34½ in.	40 to 45 oz.
MODEL P4	33 in.	36 to 40 oz.	MODEL P10	34 in.	38 to 42 oz.
MODEL P5	34 in.	40 to 44 oz.	MODEL P11	35 in.	45 to 50 oz.
MODEL P6	35 in.	40 to 44 oz.	MODEL P12	35 in.	40 to 45 oz.

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SPALDING TRADE-MARK BATS

Spalding Record Bat

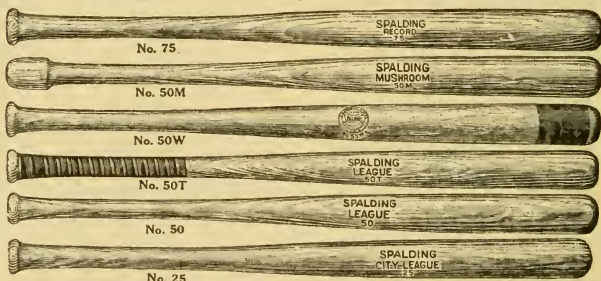
Made from the most popular models, in light antique finish. Packed one dozen in a crate (assorted lengths from 30 to 35 inches and weights from 36 to 42 ounces), as nearly as possible in the following proportion:

LENGTHS			WEIGHTS		
1—30 Inch.	2—32 Inch.	4—34 Inch.	1—36 Ounce.	2—38 Ounce.	4—40-41 Ounce.
1—31 Inch.	2—33 Inch.	2—35 Inch.	1—37 Ounce.	2—39 Ounce.	2—41-42 Ounce.

These lengths and weights are given approximately and as a rule the shortest lengths will be the lightest weights

The Record Bat is especially recommended for amateur, and for college and school teams.

No. 75. Spalding Record Bat, plain. Each, **75c.**



Spalding Mushroom Bat

(Patented Aug. 1, 1905)

No. 50M. Plain, special finish. Invaluable as an all around bat.

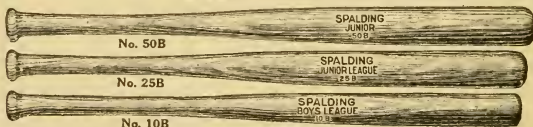
Special Bat for "Fungo" Hitting

No. 50W. "Willow," light weight, full-size Bat, plain handle. . . Each, **50c.**

Spalding Men's Bats

No. 50T. Taped "League," Ash, extra quality, special finish. . . Each, **50c.**

No. 50. "League," Ash, plain handle. **EACH 50c.**
No. 25. "City League," plain handle. **25c.**



Spalding Boys' Bats

No. 50B. "Spalding Junior," special finish. Selected models shaped proportionately to those in our best grade men's bats, lengths and weights proper for younger players. Best junior size bat. Each, **50c.**

No. 25B. "Junior League," plain, extra quality ash, spotted burning. Ea., **25c.**

No. 10B. "Boys' League" Bat, good quality ash, varnished.

Hold bat properly and strike the ball with the grain. Don't blame the manufacturer for a break which occurs through abuse or improper use.

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"World Series" Catchers' Mitt

Patented Jan. 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding.
Patented June 28, 1910.

PROFESSIONAL
MODEL

No. 10-0

KING PATENT
PADDING

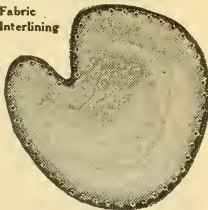


No. 10-0. This mitt is made with the patented Molded Face, and is modeled after the ideas of the greatest base ball catchers in the country, who have tested it out thoroughly and pronounce it in every respect the most perfect Catchers' Mitt ever put out for the Professional Player. Leather used throughout is finest selected brown calfskin, picked out particularly for this style mitt. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, arranged so that it may be adjusted readily to suit the players' individual wishes. Patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Felt lined strap, and heel of hand piece also felt lined. Leather bound edges. This mitt is made on a smaller model than our No. 9-0. **\$8.00**

Details of Construction

CUTS show the No. 10-0 Spalding King Patent Catchers' Mitt taken entirely apart, including the piece of fabric that interlines the padding which fits the back of the mitt and illustrate how the padding is stitched to the fabric. This style of padding adjustment is the important feature in regard to the King Patent Mitt, the padding being absolutely secure against breaking and shifting. The great trouble with catchers' mitts, heretofore, has been in the padding getting out of place just about the time the mitt was broken into the proper shape for satisfactory use. With the Spalding (King Patent) Mitt No. 10-0, the player can add to or take away from the padding, but always with the assurance that when he has stitched the padding into place it will stay there.

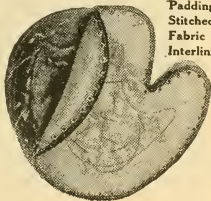
Fabric
Interlining



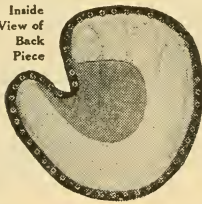
Padding



Padding
Stitched to
Fabric
Interlining



Inside
View of
Back
Piece



Made in
Rights and Left.
When Ordering
for
Left Handed
Players
Specify "Full Right."

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No. 9-0



No. 7-0



No. 6-0



No. 5-0



No. 4-0



No. 3-0

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No. 9-0. Side View



No. 7-0. Side View



No. 6-0. Side View

Spalding "Three-and-Out" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. 9-0. This mitt is made with patented Molded Face and hand formed pocket, padded correctly. Leather is best obtainable brown calfskin and we select for the face only that which is perfectly tanned, because of the peculiar stretching and molding process which enables us to produce a deep "pocket" with no seams or rough places of any kind on the face. Padded with best hair felt; patent laced back; leather lace; metal eyelets; leather strap and brass buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. A larger model than No. 10-0, but has not the patent King Padding. Each, **\$8.00**

Spalding "Perfection" Catchers' Mitt

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. 7-0. Made of best quality brown calfskin throughout. Patent combination shaped face with patent hand formed padding of best hair felt, making a perfect pocket. Patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. **\$6.00**

Spalding "Collegiate" Catchers' Mitt

MOLDED FACE

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909, and including King Patent Padding, Patented June 28, 1910.

No. 6-0. Made of special olive colored leather, excellent quality, perfectly tanned to enable us to produce the necessary "pocket" with an absolutely smooth surface on face. King Patent felt padding, hand stitched, arranged so that amount and position of padding may be adjusted readily; patent laced back and thumb; leather lace; strap-and-buckle fastening. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$5.00**

Spalding "League Extra" Catchers' Mitt

MOLDED FACE

Patented January 2, 1906; September 29, 1908; March 30, 1909.

No. 5-0. Special tanned buff colored leather, very soft and pliable, patent hand formed felt padding; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb, and made with patent laced back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. Each, **\$4.00**

Spalding "League Special" Catchers' Mitt

MOLDED FACE

Patented January 2, 1906; March 30, 1909.

No. 4-0. Special tanned brown leather; patent hand formed felt padding; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Heel of hand piece felt lined. Leather bound edges. . . Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding "Decker Patent" Catchers' Mitts

No. 3-0. Good quality black calfskin throughout; patent laced back, reinforced and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$3.50**

No. OR. Durable black grain leather throughout; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Sole leather finger protection. Each, **\$2.50**

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

No. 6-0. Side View Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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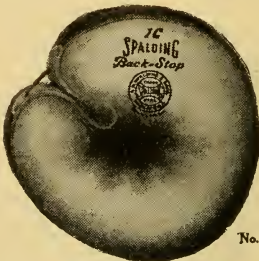
No. 0



No. 1S



No. 1R



No. 1C

Spalding "Interstate" Catchers' Mitt

No. 0. Professional model size. Selected brown grain leather face, sides and finger-piece; pearl grain leather back; carefully padded; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding "Inter-City" Catchers' Mitt

Special Large Size

No. 0A. Made with brown grain leather face and green leather sides and back; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding "Athletic" Catchers' Mitt

No. 1S. Large model, men's size. Smoked horse hide face and finger piece; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back; strap-and-buckle fastening. Special style padding. Each, **\$2.00**

Spalding "Semi-Pro" Catchers' Mitt

No. 1R. Large model, men's size. Durable black grain leather throughout; strap-and-buckle fastening; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. Special style padding. **\$2.00**

Spalding "Back Stop" Catchers' Mitt

No. 1C. Large model, men's size. Good quality special tanned buff colored leather face and finger-piece; correctly padded; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; reinforced and laced at thumb; patent laced back. . . Each, **\$1.50**

Spalding "Association" Catchers' Mitt

No. 2R. Large model, men's size. Special black, smooth tanned leather face, back and finger-piece; correctly padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Each, **\$1.00**

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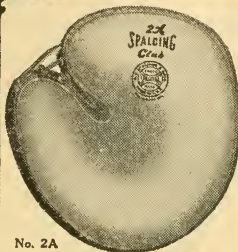
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No. 2A

SPALDING CATCHERS' MITTS

Spalding "Foul Tip" Mitt

No. 2C. Oak tanned leather, face and finger piece; and back of special tanned gray buck. Correctly padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; back made in popular half laced style. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, \$1.00

Spalding "Club" Mitt

No. 2A. Face, back and finger piece of special tanned gray buck, tough and durable; sides of brown leather. Correctly padded; reinforced and laced at thumb; strap-and-buckle fastening; patent laced back. . . . Each, \$1.00



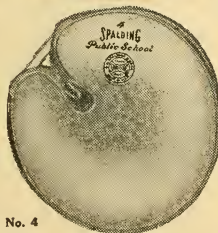
No. 3R

Spalding "Interscholastic" Mitt

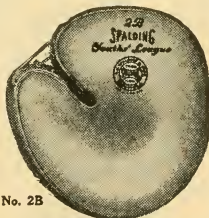
No. 3R. Large size. Good quality black smooth leather face, back and finger piece, with sides of brown leather; correctly padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. . . . Each, 75c.

Spalding "Youths' League" Mitt

No. 2B. Junior size. Pearl colored special smooth tanned leather face and finger piece, back and sides of brown leather; correctly padded; strap-and-buckle fastening at back; patent laced back. Each, \$1.00



No. 4



No. 2B

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

Spalding "Public School" Mitt

No. 4. Large size. Face, finger piece and back special tanned gray buck; heavily padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. 50c.



Spalding "Boys' Delight" Mitt

No. 5. Face and finger piece made of special tanned buck; canvas back; laced thumb; well padded. . . Each, 25c.

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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GUARANTEES
QUALITY

Professional
Models

Spalding

King Patent
Padding

"World Series" Basemen's Mitts

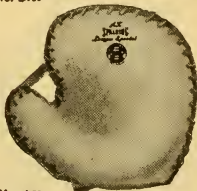
Patented June 28, 1910.



No. AXP



No. BXP



No. AX



No. BXS

No. **AXP.** Made with patented King Padding, so that the amount and position of the padding may be adjusted readily by the player to suit himself. Finest quality white tanned leather throughout; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb.

Each, \$4.00

No. **BXP.** Padding is arranged according to the King Patent, permitting the player to adjust position and amount of padding to suit his individual ideas. Made of finest quality selected calfskin throughout; leather lacing; strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap support at thumb.

Each, \$4.00

Spalding

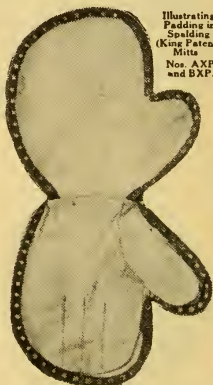
"League Special" Basemen's Mitts

No. **AX.** Made of absolutely finest quality white tanned buckskin, face, back and lining; leather lacing all around; has strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap at thumb.

Each, \$4.00

No. **BXS.** Made of finest selected brown calfskin, face, back and lining, leather lacing all around; has strap-and-buckle fastening. Leather strap at thumb.

Each, \$4.00



Illustrating
Padding in
Spalding
(King Patent)
Mitts
Nos. AXP
and BXP.



Cuts show the No. AXP or No. BXP First Basemen's Mitts as they look taken entirely apart, showing the padding stitched to the fabric. With the King Patent Padding as supplied in these mitts the amount and the position of the padding may be adjusted in any manner or shape that the individual may desire, and always with the assurance that when stitched to the fabric it will be absolutely held in its proper place. This cut is made from a photograph of a mitt that was used immediately after padding without any effort at breaking in, and the same thing can be accomplished with any first baseman's mitt of the Spalding (King Patent) styles, taken right from stock.

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When Ordering for Left Handed.

Players Specify "Full Right."

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SPALDING BASEMEN'S MITTS



No. CO



No. CX

Spalding

"Professional" Basemen's Mitt

No. **CO**. Made of very durable olive calfskin face, back and lining. Correctly padded and leather laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening.

Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding

"Semi-Pro" Basemen's Mitt

No. **CX**. Face of specially tanned buff-color leather, back of firm tanned brown leather; laced all around and at thumb; extra well padded at wrist and thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Ea., **\$2.50**

Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt (Black)

No. **CXR**

No. **CXR**. Made with black calfskin face, black leather back and lining. Properly padded; laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . Each, **\$2.00**



Spalding "Amateur" Basemen's Mitt

No. **CXS**. Men's size. Made of special tanned brown grained leather. Correctly padded; laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . Each, **\$2.00**

Spalding

"Double Play" Basemen's Mitt

No. **DX**. Men's size. Oak tanned specially selected leather, laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Very easy fitting and nicely padded.

Each, **\$1.50**



No. DX

Spalding

"League Jr." Basemen's Mitt

No. **EX**. Made of good quality black smooth leather, laced all around and at thumb. Suitably padded and will give very good service. Strap-and-buckle fastening. Each, **\$1.00**



No. EX

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PROFESSIONAL
MODEL

SPALDING

KING PATENT
PADDING

World Series Infielders' Glove

Patented March 10, 1908

This glove includes the famous King Patent lacing and adjustable padding, making it possible for a player to arrange the amount and position of the padding to suit his individual ideas. As we make this glove it is really two complete gloves, one inside the other. It has been highly praised by some of the greatest players on the diamond to-day who use this style glove exclusively in all their games. Finest quality buckskin. Leather lined throughout.



Patented June 28, 1910

We hold letters of endorsement praising the good qualities of this glove from many prominent Major league players who use it in all their games exclusively; and from prominent Minor league, semi-professional and college players too numerous to mention.

No. BB1 Each, \$4.00

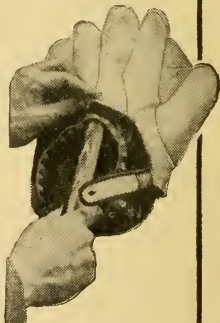
These cuts show style of construction of Spalding Infielders' Glove No. BB1 with King Patent Padding. It will be seen that it is a glove within a glove, easily taken apart and put together again. Just as much or as little padding as the individual may desire can be used. Padding is stitched to the fabric of the inner glove, holding it securely in place. When building up padding around the little finger, the heel and the thumb, special care must be taken not to extend padding too close to palm of glove, as this would materially interfere with the deep pocket, which is an important feature of this style glove (No. BB1). It is advisable to start by putting the inner glove on either the right or left hand, as the case may be, and then work the fingers into their proper places; this accomplished, lay the glove back down, insert the hand and straighten out padding in fingers and palm. After straightening out fingers and working them into their proper places, use stick as shown, to make the inner glove fill out the fingers of the outer glove fully, working the inner padding right into the tips of the fingers of the outer glove and getting it ready for lacing. The whole process of padding according to the King Patent is very simple, requiring no special skill and only a few minutes' time.



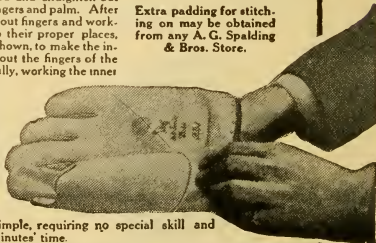
Showing padding stitched to fabric and to inner glove.



Showing reverse view of padding as stitched to fabric and to inner glove; note eyelets in fabric and inner glove through which lacing goes to hold padding securely in place.



Extra padding for stitching on may be obtained from any A. G. Spalding & Bros. Store.



MADE IN RIGHTS AND LEFTS. WHEN ORDERING FOR LEFT HANDED PLAYERS SPECIFY "FULL RIGHT,"

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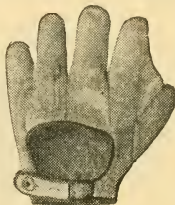
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Spalding "World Series" Infielders' Glove
PROFESSIONAL MODEL



Showing Front View
of No. AA1 Glove

No. **AA1**. It is often very hard to express why one article which does not look so very different from another is yet far superior. This is so with our No. AA1 glove. It is the same model as used by the men who bore the brunt of the playing in the "World Series," and embraces their practical ideas as champion ball players. Finest quality buckskin, very little padding, and that in just the right place. Leather lined throughout. . . . Each, **\$4.00**



Showing Back View
of No. AA1 Glove

Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove

No. **PXL**. Buckskin used in this glove is the finest obtainable. Heavily padded around edges and little finger. Made extra long to protect the wrist. Leather lined throughout. . . . Each, **\$3.50**



No. PXL

Spalding "League Extra" Infielders' Glove

No. **RXL**. Finest quality black calfskin. Material and workmanship highest quality throughout. General design similar to No. PXL. Full leather lined. **\$3.50**

Spalding "Professional" Infielders' Glove

Felt Lined

No. **PX**. Finest quality buckskin, same as in our No. PXL glove. Properly padded according to ideas of some very prominent professional players who prefer felt instead of leather lining. . . . Each, **\$3.00**



No. RXL

Spalding "League Special" Infielders' Glove

No. **XWL**. Specially tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt. Made extra long to protect wrist. Highest quality workmanship throughout. Full leather lined throughout. . . . Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding "Professional Jr." Infielders' Glove

No. **PBL**. Youths' professional style. Selected velvet tanned buckskin. Material, workmanship and style same as No. PXL men's size, glove. Leather lined throughout. . . . Each, **\$2.50**

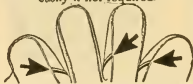


No. PX



No. XWL

All gloves described on this page are made regularly with Web of leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required.



All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our patented diverted seam between fingers, adding considerably to the durability of the gloves.
PATENTED MARCH 10, 1909

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"Inter-City"

Infielders' Glove

No. 2XR. Professional style, with specially padded little finger and extra large thumb; reinforced with welted seams. Made of good quality black calf and leather lined throughout. . . Each, \$2.50



No. 2XR.



No. 2Y.

"International"

Infielders' Glove

No. 2Y. Made of special quality smoked horse hide; professional style, with specially padded little finger and extra large thumb; welted seams; full leather lined throughout. \$2.50

"Semi-Pro"

Infielders' Glove

No. 3X. This is a large model. Made of good quality gray buck tanned leather; correctly padded and very popular; welted seams. . . Each, \$2.00



No. 3X.



No. 3XR.

"Amateur"

Infielders' Glove

No. 3XR. Good quality black tan leather, correctly padded and extra large thumb; welted seams; well made throughout. \$2.00

"Association"

Infielders' Glove

Full Leather Lined

No. 4X. Good quality olive tanned leather, nicely padded and leather lined throughout, with inside hump; welted seams. Very good value. Each, \$2.00



No. 4X.



No. 11.

"Match"

Infielders' Glove

No. 11. Full size professional style glove; made throughout of special tanned buff colored leather; welted seams; correctly padded. . . Each, \$1.50

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts. When Ordering for Left Handed Players Specify "Full Right."

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INFIELDERS' GLOVES

No. **XL**. "Club Special." Special white tanned leather, correctly padded on prof. model; welted seams; leather lined. . \$1.50

No. **XS**. "Practice." Men's size. Good quality white velvet tanned leather; well finished; welted seams; inside hump. Ea., \$1.25

No. **15**. "Regulation." Men's size. Brown tanned leather, correctly padded and well made; palm leather lined. . Each, \$1.00

No. **15R**. "Regulation." Men's size. Good quality black tanned leather, padded; with inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, \$1.00

No. **XB**. "Boys' Special." Prof. style; good quality special tanned white leather welted seams; leather lined throughout. \$1.00

No. **12**. "Public School." Full size, white chrome tanned leather, correctly padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 75c.

No. **12R**. "League Jr." Full size. Black smooth tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. 75c.

No. **16**. "Junior." Full size, white chrome tanned leather, lightly padded, but extra long; palm leather lined. Each, 50c.

No. **17**. "Youths'." Good size, special brown smooth tanned leather, padded; inside hump. 50c.

No. **14**. "Boys' Amateur." Prof. style. Special tanned white leather; padded; inside hump; palm leather lined. Each, 50c.

No. **18**. "Boys' Own." Made of oak tanned leather, correctly padded; palm leather lined. 25c.



No. XL



No. XS



No. 15.



No. 15R



No. 12



No. 16



No. 17.



No. 18



No. 14.

Above Gloves are made regularly with Web of Leather between Thumb and First Finger, which can be cut out very easily if not required. All Spalding Infielders' Gloves are made with our diverted seam (Patented March 10, 1908) between fingers, adding considerably to durability of the gloves.

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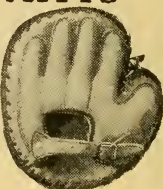
SPALDING FIELDERS' MITTS



No. 1F

Spalding "League Extra" Pitchers' and Basemen's Mitt

No. 1F. Made especially for Pitchers, and a very satisfactory style also for Basemen; in fact, this is the nearest approach to an all around base ball mitt that has ever been put out. Made with face of special quality white buck, and the balance of mitt with special brown calfskin. Correctly padded and without hump. Laced all around and at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . . . Each, \$3.50



Showing Back of
No. 1F Mitt



No. 2F

Spalding Fielders' Mitts

No. 2F. Very easy and pliable and one of the best fielders' mitts ever made. Brown calfskin face; extra full thumb, laced; leather lined. Strap-and-buckle fastening. \$3.00



No. 7F



No. 5F

No. 5F. Made of specially tanned drab leather, well padded with fine felt; leather lined and carefully sewed and finished; laced thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. \$2.00



No. 8F



No. 6F

No. 6F. Face made of white tanned buckskin, brown leather back; leather lined; laced thumb. Good quality throughout. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . . Each, \$1.50

No. 7F. Face of a good quality pearl colored leather, with olive leather back, well padded and leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. \$1.00

No. 8F. Good quality black tanned smooth leather, well padded; leather lined; reinforced and laced at thumb. Strap-and-buckle fastening. . . . Each, \$1.00

No. 9F. Very popular boys' mitt. Made of oak tanned smooth leather, well padded; reinforced and laced at thumb. . . . Each, 50c.



No. 9F

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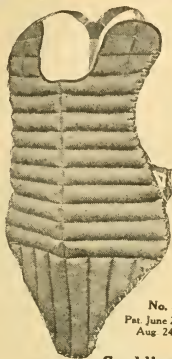
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No. 5P
Pat. June 22, '09,
Aug. 24, '09



No. 2-0



No. 4-0
Patent applied for

Spalding "World Series" Body Protectors

No. 5P. Padded style, not inflated. Canvas cover, laced at sides, permitting readjustment of padding as desired. Special body strap. Used by many professional league catchers. Ea., \$10.00

No. 2-0. "Minor League." Cover of durable material. Made in best manner. Inflated. Full size. Each, \$7.50

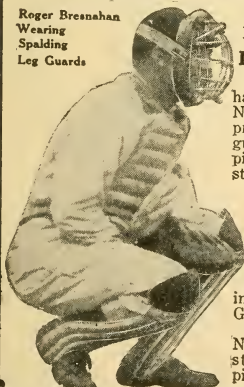
No. M. "Interscholastic." Inflated. \$3.50

No. 4-0. Inflated style. Extra strong tan covering. Special shoulder padding (patent applied for) and special body strap. Used by catchers in the National, American and other leagues. \$10.00

No. 0. "City League." Slightly narrower than No. 2-0. Covering of durable material. Inflated. Ea., \$5.00

No. 2. "Youths." Inflated. 3.00

Roger Bresnahan
Wearing
Spalding
Leg Guards



Spalding Umpires' Body Protector

No. L. Inflated. Large size, best quality. \$10.00

Leg Guards for Base Ball Catchers

As supplied to Roger Bresnahan, manager-catcher of St. Louis National League Club, and to other prominent league catchers. Knee guard of molded sole leather; leg piece padded with reeds; light and strong; special ankle pads as protection from sharp spikes. Covered with special quality white buck dressed leather.

No. 33. Spalding Catchers' Leg Guards.
Pair, \$6.00

No. R. Plain style, fiber leg piece, not ribbed.
Pair, \$5.00



No. 33



Mike Murphy "Rub-In" Athletic Liniment

Used by Mike Murphy, the famous athletic trainer in conditioning Olympic Athletic teams of 1908, 1912, University of Pennsylvania, Yale and other college teams which he has trained.

Large bottles. 50c.
Small bottles. 25c.

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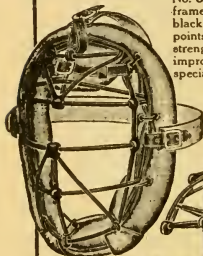
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Spalding "World Series" Masks

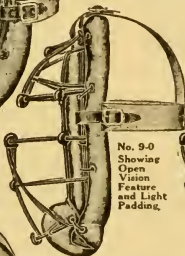
PATENTS APPLIED FOR

Open Vision—Specially Soldered Frames

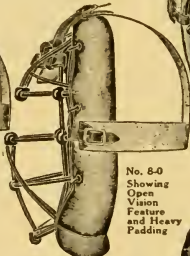
No. 8-0. Heavily padded, specially soldered and reinforced frame of highest quality special steel wire, with extra heavy black finish. Carefully reinforced with hard solder at joining points to insure positive safety. This feature of maximum strength together with our patented OPEN VISION, the greatest improvement in base ball masks since their introduction, has the special endorsement of the greatest catchers in the National and American Leagues, who have been using these masks since we put them out for trial during early part of 1911 season. . . . Each, \$5.00



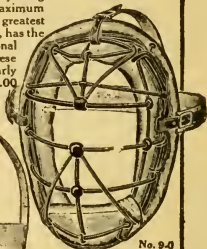
No. 8-0



No. 9-0
Showing
Open
Vision
Feature
and Light
Padding



No. 8-0
Showing
Open
Vision
Feature
and Heavy
Padding



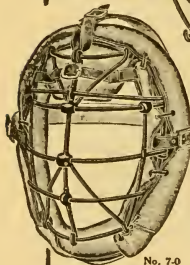
No. 9-0

No. 9-0. Lightly padded, but otherwise similar in construction to our No. 8-0. Some catchers prefer the light padding that we use in our No. 9-0 style to the heavy padding with extra forehead pad, as in the No. 8-0. . . . Each, \$5.00

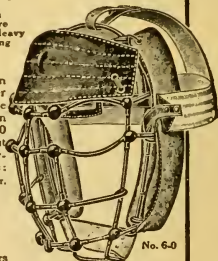
Both the Nos. 8-0 and 9-0 masks have been tried out thoroughly and are now in continuous use by following catchers in the National and American Leagues:

MEYERS, New York National	SWEENEY, New York Amer.
ARCHER, Chicago	STANAGE, Detroit
KLING, Boston	SULLIVAN, Chicago
TOM CLARKE, Cinn.	NUNAMAKER, Boston
GIBSON, Pittsburgh	HENRY, Washington
DOGIN, Philadelphia	SID. SMITH, Cleveland
ERWIN, Brooklyn	CLARK, St. Louis
BRESNAHAN, St. Louis National	

and by minor and other professional league catchers too numerous to mention.



No. 7-0



No. 6-0

Spalding "World Series" Regulation Style Mask

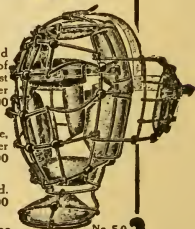
No. 7-0. The frame of this mask is of full construction, including nose bridge wire, and is built of special quality steel wire, extra heavy and black finish. Each joining of wires is carefully reinforced and then heavily soldered. The padding is of the most comfortable "continuous" style ever put in a base ball mask, all hair-filled and leather covered. Improved patent elastic head strap. . . . Each, \$5.00

Spalding "Special Soldered" Mask

No. 6-0. Each crossing of the wires very heavily soldered. Extra heavy wire frame, black finished; improved padding on sides, special forehead pad and molded leather chin-piece; special elastic head-band and detachable cloth sun-shade. . . . Each, \$4.00

Spalding Umpires' Mask

No. 5-0. With neck protecting attachment and a special ear protection; nicely padded. Safest and most convenient. . . . Each, \$5.00



No. 5-0

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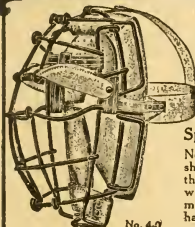


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SPALDING CATCHERS' MASKS



No. 4-O

Spalding "Sun Protecting" Mask

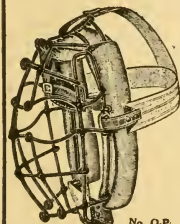
No. 4-O. With patent molded leather sun-shade, protecting the eyes without obstructing the view. Made throughout of finest steel wire, extra heavy, black finish. Fitted with molded leather chin-strap, improved design; hair-filled pads, including forehead pad; and special elastic head-band. . . . Each, \$4.00



No. 3-O

Spalding "Neck Protecting" Mask

No. 3-O. Neck protecting arrangement affords positive protection to the neck. Finest steel wire, extra heavy, and black finish, hair-filled pads and special elastic head-strap. . . Each, \$3.50.



No. O-P

Spalding "Semi-Pro" League Mask

No. O-P. Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Special continuous side pads, leather covered, hair filled; special forehead pad; molded leather chin-strap; elastic head-band. Each, \$2.50



No. 2-O

Spalding "Regulation League" Masks

No. 2-O. Extra heavy best black annealed steel wire. Hair-filled padding of improved design, including forehead pad and molded leather chin-strap; special elastic head-band. Ea. \$2.00

No. O-X. Men's size. Heavy soft annealed steel wire, finished in black. Improved leather covered pads, including forehead pad; and molded leather chin-strap. . . . Each, \$1.50.



No. C

No. OXB. Best youths' mask. Black finish, soft annealed steel wire, similar quality throughout to No. OX. . . . Each, \$1.50

No. A. Men's. Black enameled steel wire, leather covered pads, forehead pad and molded chin-strap. Each, \$1.00

No. B. Youths'. Black enameled steel wire, and similar in quality throughout to No. A, but smaller in size. Each, \$1.00

No. C. Black enameled; pads covered with leather, wide elastic head-strap, leather strap-and-buckle. Each, 50c.

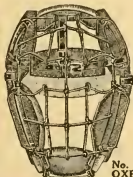
No. D. Black enameled. Smaller in size than No. C. A substantial mask for boys. Each, 25c.



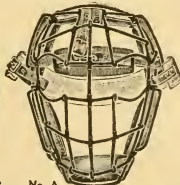
No. D



No. O-X



No. OXB



No. A



No. B

Spalding Complete Catalogue of Athletic Goods Mailed Free.

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
STORES IN ALL LARGE CITIES

COMPLETE LIST OF STORES
ON INSIDE FRONT COVER
OF THIS BOOK

Prices in effect January 5, 1912. Subject to change without notice. For Canadian prices see special Canadian Catalogue.

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THE SPALDING



TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

OTIS CRANDALL
Pitcher New York Team (Giants)
Champions National League, 1911

Outfitted Complete by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.



SPALDING TAILOR MADE BASE BALL UNIFORMS

For over thirty years A. G. Spalding & Bros. have been making base ball clothing, and in that time have accumulated a superior knowledge of the requirements of the base ball player, so that Spalding Uniforms possess an advantage that even the wearer himself is unable to describe. He simply knows that the uniform fits him correctly and as an athletic outfit should, giving him perfect freedom in all his movements and yet looking trim and neat; and he knows also that the outfit is well made and of good material, because it wears like iron and he can generally use it two seasons. Spalding Base Ball Uniforms and Equipment are used universally by all principal Professional and Amateur Base Ball Teams in every country where Base Ball is played.

Complete set of sample cards, showing swatches of various colors and qualities of material that we actually furnish in our Base Ball Uniforms, will be mailed on application to any team, together with measurement blank and full instructions for measuring players for uniforms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform

No. 0—Heaviest Weight and Highest Grade Made—Strictly All Wool

Colors: Gray with Navy Stripe, Gray with Green Stripe, White with Hair Line Navy Blue Stripes one inch apart, Plain White, Blue Gray, Brown Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Green, Maroon, Navy Blue, Brown, and Cardinal. This is a strictly tailor made uniform and is of very highest quality throughout. It is of a special weave made by only one mill, to our knowledge, and is in our opinion really the finest piece of material ever produced for a first grade base ball outfit. Used exclusively by all league and professional clubs for years past is sufficient evidence of its quality and durability. We are putting in shirts of this grade, as an added feature this season, our special ventilated gusset armpit, insuring absolute freedom of movement for the player and proper ventilation for the arms.

Spalding "World Series" Uniform No. 0. . . . Complete, \$15.00
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$12.50

Spalding "League" Uniform

No. 1-T—Heavy Weight—Strictly All Wool

Colors: Gray with Navy Stripe, Gray with Green Stripe, White with Hair Line Navy Blue Stripes one inch apart, Plain White, Blue Gray, Brown Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Green, Maroon, Navy Blue, Brown, Cardinal, and, to satisfy a special call from Army Posts, a new color, Army Olive. Made of a new first grade special twill material, to answer the demand for a heavy weight uniform at a cheaper price than No. 0. The material is of the same weight as No. 0. Workmanship and finish, including special ventilated gusset armpits in shirts, same as in No. 0.

Spalding "League" Uniform No. 1-T. Complete, \$12.50
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$10.00

Uniforms on this page consist of Shirt, Pants, Cap, Belt and Stockings.

NOTICE—To the best clubs we are now supplying regularly, shirts with three-quarter sleeves, but we will furnish without extra charge, either half, full or detachable sleeves, on above uniforms. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club, on above uniforms. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

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TRADE-MARK

GUARANTEES
QUALITY

LARRY DOYLE
Captain New York Team (Giants)
Champions National League, 1911
Outfitted Complete by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.



Why Spalding Tailor Made Uniforms Are Best

Because they are actually cut from measurements in same manner as high class-custom clothing, after making allowances necessary in an athletic outfit, and are not cut after block patterns simply to lessen manufacturing cost. Because we make them ourselves in our own well ventilated and sanitary factories, the goods never leaving from the time it comes in from the mill in a piece until it goes out a finished garment.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2

Medium weight—nearly all wool. Colors: Gray with Navy Stripe, Gray with Green Stripe, White with Hair Line Navy Blue Stripes one inch apart, Plain White, Blue Gray, Brown Gray, Dark Gray, Black, Green, Maroon, Navy Blue, Brown, and Cardinal. This uniform is made of heavier weight material than formerly, and assortment of colors is the same as in our Nos. 0 and 1-T uniforms; although material is not strictly all wool, the slight percentage of cotton, however, really helps its

wearing qualities. One of our most popular suits. Can usually be worn two seasons. Shirts have special ventilated gusset armpits as in Nos. 0 and 1-T qualities.

Interscholastic Uniform No. 2. Complete, \$9.00
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$7.50

The Minor League Uniform No. M

Heavy weight—nearly all wool. Colors: Navy Blue, Blue Gray, Dark Gray, Brown Gray, and White. This uniform, which is now in our regular line, we put out originally on special order to some of the more prominent Minor League teams. It is a good quality heavy weight uniform, nearly all wool, durable and well made. Shirts have special ventilated gusset armpits same as in Nos. 0 and 1-T qualities.

Minor League Uniform No. M. Complete, \$9.00
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$7.50

The City League Uniform No. P

Medium weight—nearly all wool. Colors: White with Blue Check, Brownish Blue Shadow Plaid, Grayish Brown with Blue Stripe, Bluish Gray, Light Blue Plaid and Brown Stripe, Plain White, Navy Blue. Good quality. In neat and attractive checks, plaids and stripes, also in plain White. Finished like our best quality. Shirts have special ventilated gusset armpits same as in Nos. 0 and 1-T qualities.

City League Uniform No. P. Complete, \$7.50
Net price to clubs ordering for Entire Team. Suit, \$6.00

NOTICE.—To the best clubs we are now supplying regularly shirts with three-quarter sleeves, but we will furnish, without extra charge, on above uniforms, either half, full or detachable sleeves. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club, on above uniforms. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

UNIFORMS ON THIS PAGE CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS.



Style of Gusset Ventilated Sleeve supplied in our best grade shirts.

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TRADE-MARK

**GUARANTEES
QUALITY**

"CHIEF" BENDER
Pitcher Philadelphia Team (Athletics)
Champions American League, 1910-11
World Champions, 1910-11
Outfitted Complete by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.



BASE BALL UNIFORMS FOR AMATEUR AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL TEAMS

These uniforms are made in the most careful manner and under exactly the same perfect conditions as the outfits we supply to professional league teams.

Semi-Pro League Uniform No. X

Good quality, medium weight. In attractive stripes and plain colors. A very durable and attractive looking uniform. Colors: White with Navy Stripe, Light Gray with Black Stripe, Yale Gray with Navy Stripe, Light Gray with Green Stripe, Plain Navy Blue, Plain White, Plain Pearl Gray.

Semi-Pro League Uniform No. X. Complete, \$7.50. Net price to clubs ordering for **Entire Team \$6.00**

The Club Special Uniform No. 3

Made of good quality flannel in a variety of desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Colors: Plain White, Navy Blue,

Light Gray, Yale Gray, Light Gray with Green Stripe, Yale Gray with Navy Stripe.
Club Special Uniform No. 3. Complete, \$6.00
Net price to clubs ordering for **Entire Team. Suit, \$5.00**

The Amateur Special Uniform No. 4

Made of good quality cloth, and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. Very popular with the younger base ball players. Colors: Gray with Green Stripe, Light Gray, Yale Gray, Navy Blue, with fine Stripe, White with fine Black Stripe, Light Gray with Black broken Stripe.

Amateur Special Uniform No. 4. Complete, \$4.00
Net price to clubs ordering for **Entire Team. Suit, \$3.50**

Detachable sleeves only, furnished on shirts with uniforms Nos. X, 3 and 4. No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club on above uniforms. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

The Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5

This uniform is made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand a great deal of wear. Colors: Light Gray, Pearl Gray, White with Blue Stripe. Half length plain sleeves only, supplied on shirts of this grade. One letter only, furnished on shirts. Extra charge for all lettering on caps.

Spalding Junior Uniform No. 5. Complete, \$3.00
Net price to clubs ordering **Nine or more uniforms. Suit, \$2.50**

The Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6

No larger sizes than 30-in. waist and 34-in. chest furnished in this uniform. Extra charge for all lettering on caps. One letter only, furnished on shirts. Half length trimmed sleeves only, supplied on shirts of this grade trimmed same color as collar.

Spalding Youths' Uniform No. 6. Very well made of good quality Gray material. Complete, \$1.00

SPECIAL NOTICE—Uniforms on this page will be supplied only as described above. An extra charge will be made for any different equipment than as specified.

UNIFORMS ON THIS PAGE CONSIST OF SHIRT, PANTS, CAP, BELT AND STOCKINGS

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No. FW Featherweight

Spalding "Featherweight" Base Ball Shoes

No. **FW**. Selected kangaroo leather uppers and finest white oak leather soles. Hand sewed and a strictly bench made shoe. Leather laces. . . Per pair, **\$7.00** (Owing to the lightness and fineness of this shoe, it is suitable only for the fastest players, but as a light weight durable shoe for general use we recommend No. 30-S)

SIZES AND WEIGHTS OF SPALDING "FEATHERWEIGHT" No. FW BASE BALL SHOES.
The Lightest Base Ball Shoes ever made.

Size of Shoes	5	6	7	8	9
Weight, per pair	18 oz.	18½ oz.	19 oz.	20 oz.	21 oz.

Spalding "Sprinting" Base Ball Shoes

No. **30-S**. Selected kangaroo leather uppers and finest white oak leather soles. Built on our famous running shoe last. This shoe is strongly made, and, while extremely light in weight, will be found substantial in construction. Hand sewed and a strictly bench made shoe. Leather laces. Per pair, **\$7.00**

Spalding "Club Special"

No. **0**. Carefully selected satin calfskin, substantially constructed; first-class shoe in every particular. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heel and sole. Per pair, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Amateur Special"

No. **35**. Good quality leather, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. High point carefully tempered carbon steel plates hand riveted to heel and sole. . . Per pair, **\$3.50** ★ \$39.00 Doz.

Spalding "Club Special" Sprinting

No. **0S**. Material and general construction similar to No. 0, but made with sprinting style flexible sole. Per pair, **\$5.00**

Spalding "Junior"

No. **37**. A leather shoe, made on regular base ball shoe last. Plates hand riveted to heel and sole. An excellent shoe for the money but *not guaranteed*.
Per pair, **\$2.50** ★ \$27.00 Doz.

Juvenile Base Ball Shoes

No. **38**. Made on special boys' size lasts; similar to those that we use in our regular men's shoes. The shoes are made in the Spalding Factory and in exactly same careful manner as our regular line of men's shoes. Good quality material throughout and steel plates. In boy's sizes, 12 to 5, inclusive, only. Pair, **\$2.00**

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Keep the uppers and soles soft by applying Spalding Waterproof Oil. It will greatly add to wear of shoes. Per can, 25 cents.

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SPALDING REVERSIBLE COLLAR BUTTON-FRONT SWEATERS



CHRISTY MATHEWSON
Pitcher New York Team (Giants)
Champions National League, 1911.
Outfitted Complete by
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

For base ball, auto-mobiling, training purposes, reducing weight, tramping during cold weather, golfing, shooting, tobogganing, snow-shoeing. High collar may be turned down quickly, changing into neatest form of button front sweater. Sizes 28 to 44 inches. Carried in stock in Gray and White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders.

No. WJP. Highest quality special heavy weight worsted, with pockets. Ea., \$8.00 ★ \$90.00 Doz.
No. WJ. Same as WJP, but without pockets. Ea., \$7.50 ★ \$81.00 Doz.

No. WDJ. Fine quality standard weight worsted. Same style as WJ, but lighter weight, without pockets. Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.



No. VGP. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. With pocket on either side, and a particularly convenient and popular style for golf players. Each, \$6.50 ★ \$69.00 Doz.
No. VG. Best quality worsted, heavy weight, pearl buttons. Without pockets. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Each, \$6.00 ★ \$63.00 Doz.

No. VK. Made of special broad knit, good quality worsted, pearl buttons. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

No. DJ. Made of fine worsted, standard weight, pearl buttons, fine knit edging. Carried in stock in Gray or White only. See list below of colors supplied on special orders. Each, \$5.00 ★ \$54.00 Doz.

Shaker Sweater

No. 3J. Standard weight, Shaker knit, pearl buttons. Carried in stock and supplied only in Plain Gray. Each, \$3.50 ★ \$39.00 Doz.

SPECIAL ORDERS

In addition to stock colors mentioned, we also supply any of the sweaters listed on this page (except No. 3J) without extra charge, on special orders only, not carried in stock, in any of the following colors:

Black	Scarlet	Navy	Dark Green
Maroon	Cardinal	Columbia Blue	Seal Brown

N. B.—We designate three shades which are sometimes called RED. They are Scarlet, Cardinal, Maroon. Where RED is specified on order, we supply Cardinal.

Plain colors, other than the above, to order only, 50c. each garment extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Solid color sweaters with one color body and another color (not striped) collar and cuffs furnished in any of the colors noted, on special order, at no extra charge. This does not apply to the No. 3J Sweater.

Sizes: 28 to 44 inches chest measurement.

The prices printed in italics opposite items marked with ★ will be quoted only on orders for one-half dozen or more. Quantity prices NOT allowed on items NOT marked with ★

We allow four inches for stretch in all our sweaters; sizes are marked accordingly. It is suggested, however, that for very heavy men a size about two inches larger than coat measurement be ordered to insure a comfortable fit.

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TRADE-MARK GUARANTEES
QUALITY

SPALDING'S NEW ATHLETIC GOODS CATALOGUE

The following selection of items from Spalding's latest Catalogue will give an idea of the great variety of ATHLETIC GOODS manufactured by A. G. SPALDING & BROS. SEND FOR A FREE COPY. (See list of Spalding Stores on inside front cover of this book.)

Archery
Ash Bars
Athletic Library
Attachments, Chest Weight

Flags—
College
Foul, Base Ball
Marking, Golf
Fouls, Fencing

Nets—
Cricket
Golf Driving
Tennis
Volley Ball
Numbers, Competitors'

Shoes—
Fencing
Foot Ball, Association
Foot Ball, College
Foot Ball, Rugby
Foot Ball, Soccer
Golf

Bags—
Bat
Bathing Suit
Caddy
Cricket
Striking
Tennis
Uniform

Balls—
Base
Basket
Cricket
Field Hockey
Golf
Hand
Indoor
Medicine
Playground
Squash
Tennis
Volley

Water Polo
Ball Cleaner, Golf
Bandages, Elastic
Bar Bells
Bars, Horizontal
Bases—
Base Ball
Indoor
Bathing Suits
Base—
Base Ball
Cricket
Indoor
Batting Cage, Base Ball
Bells—
Leather and Worsted
Bladders—
Basket Ball
Striking Bag
Blades, Fencing

Caddy Badges

Caps—
Base Ball
University
Water Polo
Center Forks, Iron
Center Straps, Canvas
Chest Weights
Circle, Seven-Foot
Clock Golf
Coats, Base Ball
Collars, Swimming
Corks, Running
Covers, Racket
Cricket Goods
Croquet Goods
Cross Bars

Discs—
Marking, Golf
Rubber, Golf
Discus, Olympic
Disks, Striking Bag
Dumb Bells

Emblems
Embroidery
Equestrian Polo

Felt Letters
Fencing Sticks
Field Hockey
Finger Protection

Glasses, Base Ball Sun

Gloves—
Base Ball
Boxing
Cricket
Fencing
Golf
Handball
Glove Softener
Goal Cage, Polo
Goals—
Basket Ball
Golf Clubs
Golf Counters
Golfette
Grips—
Athletic
Golf
Guy Ropes and Pegs
Gymnasium Suits, Ladies'

Hammers, Athletic
Handle Cover, Rubber
Hangers for Indian Clubs
Hats, University
Health Pull
Hob Nails
Hole Cutter, Golf
Hole Rim, Golf
Hurdles, Safety
Hurley Goods

Indian Clubs
Infinites—
Striking Bag

Jackets, Fencing
Javelins
Jerseys

Knee Protectors

Lacrosse
Lanes for Sprints
Lawn Bowls
Leg Guards—
Base Ball
Cricket
Field Hockey
Letters—
Embroidered
Felt

Mallets—
Cricket
Croquet
Equestrian Polo
Rouge
Markers, Tennis
Masks—
Base Ball
Fencing
Mattresses
Megaphones
Mits—
Base Ball
Handball
Striking Bag
Monograms
Mufflers

Pads—
Chamois, Fencing
Sliding, Base Ball
Wrestling

Paint, Golf

Pants—

Base Ball

Basket Ball

Bathing, Knee

Boys' Knee

Running

Penmanship, College

Pistol, Starter's

Plastrons, Fencing

Plates—

Base Ball Shoe

Home

Marking, Tennis

Pitcher's Box

Pitcher's Toe

Teeming, Golf

Platforms, Striking Bag

Poles, Vaulting

Pole, Roller, Goods

Posts—

Backstop, Tennis

Lawn Tennis

Protectors—

Abdomen

Base Ball Body

Eye Glass

Indoor Base Ball

Thumb

Protection, Running Shoes

Pulleys and Axle, Tennis

Push Ball

Pushers, Chamois

Puttees, Golf

Quits

Racket Covers

Racket Presses

Rackets, Lawn Tennis

Rackets, Restring

Racks, Golf Ball

Rapiers

Reels for Tennis Posts

Referees' Whistle

Rings—

Exercising

Swimming

Rouge

Rowing Machines

Sacks, for Sack Racing

Sandow Dumb Bells

Score Books—

Base Ball

Basket Ball

Cricket

Golf

Tennis

Score Tablets, Base Ball

Shirts—

Athletic

Base Ball

Base Ball

Bowling

Clog

Cricket

Cross Country

Take-Off Board

Tape—

Adhesive

Cricket, Measuring

Marking, Tennis

Measuring Steel

Teer, Golf

Tether Tennis

Tights—

Athletic

Full

Full, Wrestling

Knee

Toe Boards

Trapeze

Trousers, Y.M.C.A.

Trunks—

Bathing

Velvet

Worsted

Umpire Indicator
Uniforms, Base Ball

Varnish for Gut

Wanda, Calisthenic

Water, Stop

Water Wings

Weights, 56-lb.

Whistles, Referees

Wrestling Equipment

Wrist Machine

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Standard Policy

A Standard Quality must be inseparably linked to a Standard Policy.

Without a definite and Standard Mercantile Policy, it is impossible for a Manufacturer to long maintain a Standard Quality.

To market his goods through a jobber, a manufacturer must provide a profit for the jobber as well as for the retail dealer. To meet these conditions of Dual Profits, the manufacturer is obliged to set a proportionately high list price on his goods to the consumer.

To enable the glib salesman, when booking his orders, to figure out attractive profits to both the jobber and retailer, these high list prices are absolutely essential; but their real purpose will have been served when the manufacturer has secured his order from the jobber, and the jobber has secured his order from the retailer.

However, these deceptive high list prices are not air to the consumer, who does not, and, in reality, is not ever expected to pay these fancy list prices.

When the season opens for the sale of such goods, with their misleading but alluring high list prices, the retailer begins to realize his responsibilities, and grapples with the situation as best he can, by offering "special discounts," which vary with local trade conditions.

Under this system of merchandising, the profits to both the manufacturer and the jobber are assured; but as there is no stability maintained in the prices to the consumer, the keen competition amongst the local dealers invariably leads to a demoralized cutting of prices by which the profits of the retailer are practically eliminated.

This demoralization always reacts on the manufacturer. The jobber insists on lower, and still lower, prices. The manufacturer, in his turn, meets this demand for the lowering of prices by the only way open to him, viz.: the cheapening and degrading of the quality of his product.

The foregoing conditions became so intolerable that, 13 years ago, in 1899, A. C. Spalding & Bros. determined to rectify this demoralization in the Athletic Goods Trade, and inaugurated what has since become known as "The Spalding Policy."

The "Spalding Policy" eliminates the jobber entirely, so far as Spalding Goods are concerned, and the retail dealer secures the supply of Spalding Athletic Goods direct from the manufacturer by which the retail dealer is assured a fair, legitimate and certain profit on all Spalding Athletic Goods, and the consumer is assured a Standard Quality and is protected from imposition.

The "Spalding Policy" is decidedly for the interest and protection of the users of Athletic Goods, and acts in two ways:

First.—The user is assured of genuine Official Standard Athletic Goods and the same prices to everybody.

Second.—As manufacturers, we can proceed with confidence in purchasing at the proper time, the very best raw materials required in the manufacture of our various goods, well ahead of their respective seasons, and this enables us to provide the necessary quantity and absolutely maintain the Spalding Standard of Quality.

All retail dealers handling Spalding Athletic Goods are requested to supply consumers at our regular printed catalogue prices—neither more nor less—the same prices that similar goods are sold for in our New York, Chicago and other stores.

All Spalding dealers, as well as users of Spalding Athletic Goods, are treated exactly alike, and no special rebates or discriminations are allowed to anyone.

This briefly, is the "Spalding Policy," which has already been in successful operation for the past 13 years, and will be indefinitely continued.

In other words, "The Spalding Policy" is a "square deal" for everybody.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

By *A. G. Spalding*
PRESIDENT.

Standard Quality

An article that is universally given the appellation "Standard" is thereby conceded to be the criterion, to which are compared all other things of a similar nature. For instance, the Gold Dollar of the United States is the Standard unit of currency, because it must legally contain a specific proportion of pure gold, and the fact of its being Genuine is guaranteed by the Government Stamp thereon. As a protection to the users of this currency against counterfeiting and other tricks, considerable money is expended in maintaining a Secret Service Bureau of Experts. Under the law, citizen manufacturers must depend to a great extent upon Trade-Marks and similar devices to protect themselves against counterfeit products—without the aid of "Government Detectives" or "Public Opinion" to assist them.

Consequently the "Consumer's Protection" against misrepresentation and "inferior quality" rests entirely upon the integrity and responsibility of the "Manufacturer."

A. G. Spalding & Bros. have, by their rigorous attention to "Quality," for thirty-four years, caused their Trade-Mark to become known throughout the world as a Guarantee of Quality as dependable in their field as the U. S. Currency is in its field.

The necessity of upholding the Guarantee of the Spalding Trade-Mark and maintaining the Standard Quality of their Athletic Goods, is, therefore, as obvious as is the necessity of the Government in maintaining a Standard Currency.

Thus each consumer is not only insuring himself but also protecting other consumers when he assists a Reliable Manufacturer in upholding his Trade-Mark and all that it stands for. Therefore, we urge all users of our Athletic Goods to assist us in maintaining the Spalding Standard of Excellence, by insisting that our Trade-Mark be plainly stamped on all athletic goods which they buy, because without this precaution our best efforts towards maintaining Standard Quality and preventing fraudulent substitution will be ineffectual.

Manufacturers of Standard Articles invariably suffer the reputation of being high-priced, and this sentiment is fostered and emphasized by makers of "inferior goods," with whom low prices are the main consideration.

A manufacturer of recognized Standard Goods, with a reputation to uphold and a guarantee to protect, must necessarily have higher prices than a manufacturer of cheap goods, whose idea of and basis of a claim for Standard Quality depends principally upon the eloquence of the salesman.

We know from experience that there is no quicksand more unstable than poverty in quality—and we avoid this quicksand by Standard Quality.

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Factories owned and operated by A.G. Spalding & Bros. and where all of Spalding's
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